





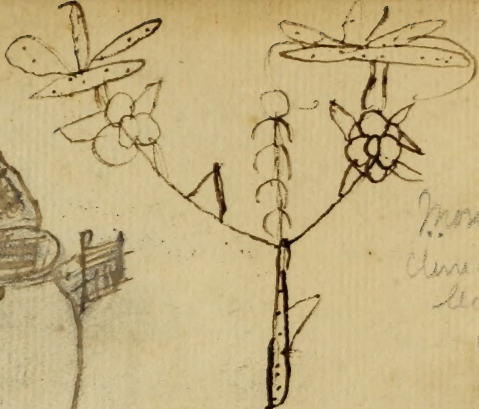
C-47. Edinburgh

John Cranford,  
M. D.

at p. 281 author consulted  
with "Dr. Plummer."  
see also 251  
not English 296  
at Edinb. 134

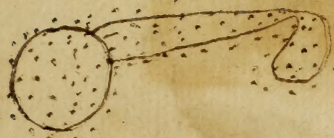


G-4-1524



Mom's  
Cultural  
Actions  
V. 2

Ys  
Honoured Father and Mother  
I take this opportunity to say to you







Crawford



*Sand Hutcheson* a *servant* maid about Twenty  
 years of Age has laboured under an *Ophthalmia*  
 for six months. She has frequent Opportunities to  
 be over a great fire in drying of meat: Both her  
 Eyes are affected but mostly her left one: The In-  
 -flammation began at her Eye Lashes, & then spread  
 over the adnata, & thence we can perceive it to be  
 a true *Error Lachi*. The Cornea itself soon became  
 affected with *Phlytana*, so that now she sees very  
 indistinctly, and can bear but very little light.  
 These Specters of the Cornea proceed from *Aquovim-*  
 -pelled below the Lamella of the Cornea and  
 being inspissated, these obstruct the Rays and  
 make white matter, these if once confirmed by  
 remaining long, are difficultly or never removed  
 as these Humours cannot be got absorbed, till  
 they are first thinned and attenuated, hence  
*Phlytana* are to be seen in so many peoples  
 Eyes, who have had *Ophthalmias*, and hence  
 this



2. This Woman's Cornea will remain obfuscated,  
The Inflammation once seizing the eye balls is  
very easily communicated over the balls of the eye  
from the continuity of the membrane extended over  
the inside of the eye lid, and the outside of the eye  
balls. This inflammation must go off slowly as  
the vessels of the eye are so tender, and having  
so little reaction to assist them in pushing back  
the red particles, besides these serous vessels have  
now been distended, a long time. When I admit-  
ted her she had her menses upon her, she has been  
quite regular in this way all the time only  
has the evacuation in less quantity than before.  
I wanted to promote this natural Discharge  
as much as possible, but durst not meddle to give  
her any thing that would have increased the In-  
vite, considering she had an Inflammatory  
Disease, so I orderd her directly an Injection of  
warm milk, which I proposed should serve  
as a fectus to relax the Uterine vessels, and  
accordingly, she had a more plentiful flow  
of her menses than all the six months before.  
as



3

As soon as this Evacuation was over, I ordered  
her to be bled, at the antlex, which might serve  
to employ the Vessels yet further, and make a  
Revulsion. I did not care how slow the blood should  
run, as a sudden Depletion in such a case would  
signify nothing except the Vessels of the Eye had  
had been able to contract sufficiently, and employ  
themselves at the same time. She complained so  
much of Sickness and nausea at the Stomach,  
that contrary to the Indication of her Disease,  
I was forced to give her a Vomit, to keep off the  
Stimulus from the Stomach. —

after copious Bleeding with the Lancet, I com-  
monly find Topical inflammations much reduced,  
or by applying Leeches to the part affected, so I  
ordered Leeches to be applied to her Temples. I  
must tell you in the mean time that after being  
bled, a number of nervous Hysterical Symptoms  
such as Distention in her Stomach, Globus  
Hystericus &c came on, so that I was obliged  
to give up thoughts of quick Evacuations, &  
indeed in case of these Symptoms I was forced  
to give her an Opiate, which gave her a good  
night



nights rest, and next morning she was free of  
the nervous Complaints. An Opiate was the  
only thing I could venture upon, the Antihysterice  
medicines having all of them an healing quality  
in them, were contraindicated, for all the sup-  
plied the Leeches as I told you, and next morning  
the Inflammation was plainly diminished, &  
her sight clearer.

Every morning her Eye Lids are so glued with  
viscid stuff that they scarce separate, for this I ordered  
her Eyes to be rubbed with unguent of Ophthalmia,  
and my reason for it was, that in this Case Oint-  
ments are vastly preferable to any Collyrium,  
as by their greasy nature they prevent the Eye  
Lids to cohere, and keeps them supple, so that they  
suffer less violence in pulling them asunder,  
and are thereby not so much inflamed; This  
Unj. Ophthalmia has a small mixture of white  
Vitriol and Camphire in it, which at the same  
time I intend shall add to the Contradictory of  
the



the Vessels, and help them to unload themselves. I<sup>5</sup>.  
could not have given her any thing of the astringent  
and strengthening kind sooner, for fear of raising the  
Inflammation, till once the Impetus a Tergo was  
removed, and the Inflammation pretty much dis-  
solved. She is considerably better this morning;  
She complains much to day of what they call  
muscae Volitantes, and as she says black motes  
in her eyes, which is a common consequence of  
Ophthalmia; These muscae the Antients believed  
were Opaque particles got into the aqueous Humour  
and so interrupt the Rays of Light; Noul Pitz-  
=cain demonstrates that allowing these Opaque  
particles, they would never be painted on the Retina  
for the light passing freely on all sides of these  
Opaque particles and converging in the Crystalline  
would paint the Object entire in the bottom of the  
Eye. The most probable Account of these muscae  
is this, Solucid Particles of different Density tra-  
=ving got into the aqueous Humour swim about  
and disturb Vision; This being probably denser  
than the aqueous humour itself, the Rays passing  
thro



6. thro' these will be sooner conveyed than other wize they  
would have been, and fall into a focus before the  
Retina which will occasion their being painted dark  
upon it. What adds weight to this is an Experiment  
made by Mons<sup>r</sup> de La here he takes a Glass  
that has some blue Stice in it, and grinds it into  
a Lens, the Stice being of a more Solid sort of Glass  
than the Lens which is opposite to a Wall, and the  
Light directed thro' it, so many obscure marks are  
represented on the Wall as correspond to the  
Stice in the Glass. —

These dense pellucid particles are probably the  
Particles of Oil secreted by the Vessels of the Eye,  
that are distended by the Inflammation, and allow  
large Globules to pass them; what confirms this con-  
=jecture is that any of you that has had this Musse  
after an Ophthalmia will perceive them like  
motes always falling downwards; now you know  
Oil being specifically lighter than water, the  
particles of Oil will still be endeavouring  
to get at the Top of the aqueous Humour, as  
oft as they are disturbed or mixed, so that  
there



These notes must be represented as continually falling; And as we find that the Particles of Oil have this particular quality, That it will fluid that Transmits Rays, and Refracts more than other Liquors in proportion to its Density. These particles or Globules of Oil may be dissolved by degrees and again absorbed by the Vessels of the eye, and so the mucus disappear.

21<sup>st</sup>

As I was prevented from insiding on the larger Evacuations, I ordaind a Blister to her left Temple yesternight, and her sight is so much better today that she can bear light much easier,

23<sup>d</sup>

Her sight is still mending, only she thought proper yesternight, that she had seen two or three of every thing she looks at for some time. This I take to be no more than double Vision, as I never heard of the object being tripled, and indeed the double Vision is a thing very hard to account for, and we only know from Experience that it follows all long Inflammations  
and



8. And Distention of the Pelvis, & unloading these  
Vessels gives immediate relief, tho' but Temporary  
and accordingly her sight is more simple to day  
after being blind yesternight, than it was a good  
while before. My ordering her lobe blooded was  
not merely on account of her double Vision, but  
she has a continual heat over her whole body,  
a quick pulse and Inflammation of the whole  
Face, that I was afraid of it, and she has no  
complaints to day of hysterical Pains —

29<sup>th</sup>

The Ophthalmia has turned worse than I  
expected at first, for the Inflammation of her  
face w<sup>as</sup> not a whit diminished, and I find  
it w<sup>as</sup> in some measure universal her urine  
w<sup>as</sup> in small quantities and high Coloured. This  
day too she tells me that those three last periods  
her menses have been Very scanty, so that I  
am afraid she will have a Leucophlegmation  
or anasarca, and behold this and her suppres-  
sion on the one hand, and the Ophthalmia on  
the



the other it w<sup>d</sup> almost impossible to do anything  
for her. This beginning Leucophlegmatism of  
her is certainly from a Collection of Watery Liquors  
on the Cellular Substance, To Evacuate which  
I do not give her Acid Diuretic for fear of in-  
creasing her Ophthalmia nor dare I at all try  
Hydragoga, which would infallibly bung back  
her Hysteric Symptoms. The Decoct. Lilj: for  
the same reason is too brisk a medicine for  
her, tho' I fear I shall be obliged to have recourse to it  
in the end if this Inflammation don't yield. However  
as it is about the period of her menstruation I  
shall order her to sit over the Fumes of her own  
water for half an hour this night and do the same  
for some days twice a day in order to invite the  
flow of this Evacuation which would be the  
fittest thing for her of any thing else, tho' at the  
same time I am afraid that after such Evacu-  
tions as she has had by Bleeding I can never expect it.  
I ordered her the Fumes of warm Water instead of Bath-  
ing her feet, which I am forbid prescribing by the  
Leucophlegmatism: if this period was once over as

Mercury



10 Mercury is the surest medicine that I know in  
Anasarcaous Swellings and Dropsies, and as gentle  
Evacuations by the Kidneys are what I think  
She will bear with the least disturbance, I probably  
may prescribe her some Mercur. Pills as not to  
affect a Salivation, and a Dulcified Decoction  
Our Patient complains to day of one Circum-  
stance viz Double Vision of which I alluded to  
you last meeting, this was a thing that accompanied  
any alteration upon the form of a Cornua Cry-  
stallinae rising upon it, or whatever occasion  
two Eyes.

February 7<sup>th</sup>

Told you she would not probably menstruate at the  
usual time, however as the Steam of warm water  
Baths serve equally well as a Sanguicidium, I  
made her get those, and this day she began to men-  
struate

28<sup>th</sup>

This Patient had her Eyes quite free of the Inflammation  
and now saw objects quite single, and distinct  
but



but at the next return of her menses the first symp-  
tom was the Ophthalmia appearing again, this  
was what I expected, as at those periods Women are  
always in a degree of a fever for the first day or two  
at least, but I imagined the Evacuation would  
immediately carry off the Inflammation again, but  
in that they were more inflamed than ever, the reason  
of this I took to be entirely the duration of the disease  
for the Vessels of the Cornea & Radata being ma-  
de of Distention for some months, and being only  
free of it for two or three weeks would be apt to be  
distended again from any more than ordinary Impulse  
upon them, as in so short a time they would not re-  
=cover the degree of Elasticity they had wanted for so  
long a time, and I believe a Vessel over distended  
for a long time requires so long a time to be reduced  
to its proper Tone: May the use of purgatives &  
some Evacuations I have once more dispatched  
the Inflammation and intend to try some Acti-  
=gents, only they must be mild and cautiously  
used, as they will act equally on the Vessels of the  
Conjunctiva & Cornea. Whereas they are equally  
affected



12. affected, but I believe nothing will tend more to raise  
up the Vessels than being obliged gradually to leave  
the fresh cool air, whenever in this House from the number  
of people, and the confinement the Heat considerably  
increases her Disease, so that I am resolved to send her  
out altogether, and let the Country air try its effect.

March 3<sup>d</sup>

This Patient was pretty well recovered, & the Inflam=  
=mation once more off, so that I ventured to give her  
a little of the Mark to prevent its returning so  
readily, but she turned so costive and something fever=  
=ish which directly brought her Ophthalmia back  
again, so that I was forced to give up the Mark again,  
and indeed I scarce know what to make of her

Hydrops



# Hydrops Ascites

13.

February 28<sup>th</sup>

Agnes Lane. This Woman's Disease is an *Hydrops Ascites*; she had the common Symptoms, great Swellings made left Water and that of a red Colour with redish Sediment, which is common in all Dropsies. I imagined at first her Disease was an *Hydrothorax* that is a distension of the Belly, from the air contained within its Cavity, but there was one thing that indicated that this was not the case, and that was, her not being relieved by belching of Wind, she had Scorbutic Eruptions on her Body, to which I am apt to be persuaded, and very probably there has been something Acid mixed in the Scurvy, by which these Eruptions were driven in, and this, Retroflection I take to be the Cause of her Disease, for if but a small quantity is repelled, it commonly falls upon some of the Morbid, and produce a great many Disorders, I have seen Saliva and Epilepsia from this cause. We commonly see that bad consequences happen from drying up Stomachs and Spues for a month or two, for commonly some dangerous Disease follows.



14. follows; This Humour then being repelled has fallen upon some of the Viscera and especially it seems upon the Liver, from the distension of her right side, which she complains off, and a Dropsie is oftner from an obstruction of the Liver than from any other Cause, because the blood from all the Viscera of the abdomen is sent into the Liver, so that an obstruction there would affect all the Mesenteric Viscera, hence Flatulencies and Distensions will happen, and those Symptoms will be increased from the Compression by the Water, and from this compression it is that people in an Ascites are always prodive.

The Indications here are to draw off the Water, which maybe done many ways, by Purgatives, by Diuretics and by Sudorifics, and as the water is lodged in the Cavity of the abdomen, an Ascites yet so unwillingly to Purgatives as any way, but here the difficulty is to absorb the water, for before it can be expelled by any of the outlets of the Body, it must be taken up into the Blood, and will be more difficult to be absorbed, the greater the quantity is, from the waters



Water compressing the mouth of the absorbing Vessel,  
there being compressed by the Water Purgatives pro-  
duce both absorption and expulsion at the same time,  
but in order to this they ought to be of the strong  
rugged kind, and such as produce Irritation, Gripes  
and Sickness, such as Sallap, Elettarium, Bruckthorn,  
Med. Ind. palust. Med. Laticæ, which are of greater  
service in Dropsies, so I have ordered Sallap and  
Mercury, Sallap is among the Hydragogue purges,  
such as melt down the Fluids, for all strong Purgatives  
do so, nor do I favour the distinctions made by the  
Antients of Hydragogue, Chologogue, Phlegmagogue,  
but the chief way to attenuate it is by Agitation, hence  
Vomits are of so much use in Dropsies, and tho' some  
say that the Water must be attenuated before it be  
absorbed, yet I think it needless to give attenuating  
medicines in a Dropsie, for the water is without the  
Law of Circulation, and I do not think that so much  
of these Attenuating medicines, can transpire thro' the  
the Exhalent Vessels as to be of any effect that way.  
I have given her three Doses of mercury suc-  
cessively, and an Opiate at night, for Hydropic  
Palento



16. Patients are much fatigued by the Operation of Purgatives, for after their Operation, altho' there has been a great deal of water evacuated, yet the Turgescence will appear greater, but this arises from Spasms of the Stomach and Guts, now by giving an Opiate you prevent these Spasms, and its to be remarked with respect to Purgatives that we must never intermit for by these means we loose as much ground the one day as we gained the other, but we must give purgatives upon purgatives untill the Water is Evacuated—

March 3<sup>d</sup>

This woman was greatly relieved by the Hydragogue Purgatives, and would have gone on, but was obliged to stop because she began to menstruate, but as that Evacuation lasts with her only two or three days, & is now over, she has begun the purgatives again.

10<sup>th</sup>

This Woman should have gone on with the Purgatives, but as I could not see her for some days she was a little

little neglected. This morning she has got a Dose of 17  
Salap and mercury, but complains that it makes her  
sickish, and she complains of a soreness of her stomach.  
She also has got a Sanguine Haemorrhoea at night. Therefore  
I have bid her take some of the Alkaline salts, as Sal abryph  
to be used with it, because the Alkaline are ex-  
tremely useful in destroying an Acid in the Prime  
Viæ and likewise are Diuretic, and by meeting  
an Acid they form a neutral salt, which we have  
Purgative quality so that they are extremely well  
adapted to all the intentions here. I have seen very  
great success from Speacuan as a Diuretic, &  
it is to be observed that the Patient not so much  
weakened, by an evacuation from the Kidneys  
as from the Guts. It must not be a real Coma  
but must be given in the quantity of five or six  
grains which makes the Patient very sick, much  
sicker than a full Dose would do, and unless it  
make them sick it does not answer the intention  
for this sickness raises a fever, & a contraction of  
the Vessels, by means of which even the water is absorbed.

17<sup>th</sup>

I have tried her with Speacuan in the way told you



48 If one have often seen good effects from it, tho' it have  
not succeeded with her, it always made her sick and  
puffed her a little, but her belly still continued the  
same way so that there was no Purge of the  
water; therefore I will give her a real Vomit, for  
during its Operation there is a violent Purge so  
that a Discharge is created by the Intestines and this  
energy by a Diarrhoea during the Operation. and  
I have ordered her to sit up, because lying posture  
would not answer so well —

In giving Vomits in Dropsies they should operate  
 briskly, therefore if it does not operate in fifteen  
minutes, let her get a Stimulus —

Dropsies sometimes do not yield to any Evacuations  
in which case a recourse must be had to the Surgical  
Operation of Tapping, an Operation indeed have  
little Opinion of, as very few are radically cured by it

There was a patient in this House who was  
tapped fifteen or sixteen times and the water returned  
but the Liver was found Schirrous, However I have  
always lost hope when the water cannot be further  
carried off either by stool or urine and the more  
water there is the worse with Disease, because  
by

by the great quantities of Water the absorbing  
Veins are compressed. In such a desperate Case  
as this, all we can do is to palliate the Disease  
as the Water must always return after the  
Operation.

20<sup>th</sup>

This Woman's Strength wastes daily by the use  
of the Purgative, nor was what she purged of a  
Watery nature, therefore you know that I proposed  
to give her the Spemansy, but it did not succeed,  
for it did not increase the Secution of urine by  
purging. She complains much of her Stomach  
therefore ordered her Tinct. Sac. & Fulig which as  
it goes downwards, I hope will relieve her of  
that, and if her Constitution would bear it, I  
could try Mercurial Pills.

27<sup>th</sup>

This Woman is so Very weak that she neither  
can bear Vomits nor Purgatives, therefore I gave her  
some respite to see if she would gather any Strength  
and yesterday I designed to give her a Purgative  
but she complained of a pain in her right side  
which I take to be from the Liver. it is attended  
with



20. with a Train of nervous Symptoms, Spasms, & Convulsions,  
therefore I prescribed only a Purgative, in which the force  
of the Purgative is diluted in a great quantity of  
water. Her Stools are not watery, but like any com-  
-mon stool, so that the Purgative can be of no effect, for  
in giving purgatives in a Dropsic if the stools are not  
watery, they do no good. What I propose to give her is  
some of the Vinum Benedictum, to try if it will either  
produce a sweat or flow of Urine. I tried this with  
Speceruen, which is a much easier remedy, but it did  
not answer. I design to begin a small dose at first,  
such as 25 Drops, & say I would try if I could produce  
a sweat, for if the Water be carried off, it matters not  
whether it be by the Skin, Intestines, or Urine. The Vi-  
-num Benedictum commonly takes the Skin or goes off  
by Urine. To determine it to the Skin, I will add some  
Spi. mender. tott, as she is very weak some of the aqua  
Raphan. both are Cordial, and to make its Operation brisker  
April 10<sup>th</sup>

This Woman is in a very bad way as she is not able to bear  
the medicines most proper for her Disease, she herself speaks  
of being tossed, altho' I have no great Opinion of the Operation,  
especially

especially in her Case, as there is all the reason in the world to suspect that her Dropsie arises from a schirrus in the Liver: There is indeed this much to be said for it that in the intervals such remedies may be administered as to help to resolve these Tumours in the Viscera, and perhaps they will have a better effect when the water is drawn off and the fluids more loosed. When a Dropsie arises from an external Cause, and when the water is contained in the Duplication of the Peritoneum, Tapping may be of service, but when the Disease arises from an Obstruction of any of the Glandular Viscera, tis but at best, but a palliative Cure.

1A<sup>th</sup>

She was Tapped and five Hopins of water was evacuated, and she is a great deal better since, can turn herself on her side, and lay on either side, but has been sickish and faint, therefore ordered her a Cordial with Card. Boli. and L L at night. She was also ordered a diuretic mixture, & as she has been Costive for some time, a Dose of Tinct. Sac. which agreed very well with her at first, but came at last to have no effect, but now as all the Viscera are more lax, so that anything can go down, I have ordered it again. I intend to put her upon a diuretic Decoction of



22 of the summit. Abrupt. Sem. tria fr. to promote a flow  
of urine, that so the Remain of the water may be drained  
off by the Urinary passages, & indeed I have often succeeded  
with that method after the Paracentesis, for after  
the Vessels are evacuated they act much better, so that  
there is a greater Evaporation.

The next Indication is to strengthen the Vessels &  
Viscera to prevent the Water being generated anew, which is  
done by strengthening the Vessels & inspirating the blood  
which in Dropsies is very thin, and the same remedies  
answer for both purposes especially the Peruvian Bark  
and Chalybeate medicines, but I should not chuse to  
use these remedies at first, as all the water is not  
carried off, therefore I chuse to try a middle course  
17th

This is not so languid & faint as it was as long as the  
water remains, the Vessels are equally compressed, but when they  
are evacuated the blood makes thicker, so the Brain not being  
sufficiently supplied is the cause of the faintness, I prescribe  
a Cordial for it, with a Drench Infusion, & the paper for  
wine in greater quantity.

I have ordered the surgeon to be requested for purgatives  
are

are of greater Use after the Water has been evacuated by  
 Stopping than before, for the Vessels being compressed by  
 the Water cannot rework, but it is observed that purgatives  
 if they do not create a flow of Watery Stools do more harm  
 than good, for if they produce a Stool as a common dose  
 of Physic would do, it is a sign there is no reabsorption.  
 Now it is only by causing a greater reabsorption that they  
 are of service, but if this be not the case, they do more  
 harm, as they drain off the more serous part of the blood  
 and melt down the thickest, as all Hydragogue purga-  
 tives do, so that it is more apt to turn off by the Lateral Vez-  
 icles, for we can dissolve the most dense blood but exhaust  
 their strength and increase the Disease unless they  
 create a flow, and that a great one of liquid Stools.

If she continues well, we'll endeavour to strengthen  
 the Vessels, and thicken the Blood, and that they may  
 not be so apt to run off by the Lateral Vessels.

Obstruction



# 24 Obstruction of the Menstrue

Anne Webster. This woman as you may see in the History of her Case has never seen her Menstrue since she drank the draught of sour milk, but instead of that had another Evacuation viz. The Fluor Albus, which is a flow from the Vagina attended with the usual symptoms of Pain of her Back, and swelling of her legs towards night. This is a disease more difficult to cure than an obstruction of the menues, for she does not evacuate & has none of the Menstric Symptoms, so I hope she has not lost her lungs. There is an inconvenience from this case in the Fluor Albus, which requires a long series of different Remedies from either Chlorosis or Hemoptoe. An Hemoptoe is a dangerous Disease especially in men, but is not so dangerous in Women, as it almost always arises in them from an obstruction of their menues, by restoring of which you easily cure it.

It does not happen in such a Case from a Pusillure of any of the Vessels of the Lung, which in a natural State admit a mucus into the Trachea, but they are defended as to admit red Blood, but the Case is very dangerous when it happens

happens from a Rupture of the Vessels —

The Lungs are a spongy substance made up of Cells, upon which the pulmonary Artery is spread every where, when any of these Vessels are ruptured the blood must be poured into the Cavity of those Cells, and by being extravasated and stagnating there, it will coagulate, corrupt, & turn putrid, and that sooner in the Lungs than any other place in the body, on account of the continual compression of the Air, and thus the Cells of the Lungs which are made up of fine thin membranes are eroded by this putrid blood and the inflammation soon spreads which soon goes to a Suppuration, and sooner here than any where else, because all the Viscera receive but a certain quantity of blood, but all the blood of the Body passes thro' the Lungs, so that the Vessels by this means will be compressed, as also by the extravasated blood. If a considerable Tract of the pulmonary Artery is ruptured the Patient is every moment in danger of being suffocated when he throws up for such a quantity of blood comes up as hinders the Air from entering, as I saw in a Patient, who every time he expectorated was almost suffocated. He was bled again and again, and reduced so low that he could not bear any further bleeding

and



and on this occasion, for the first time used astringents in the Hemoptoe, but there was an absolute necessity for it. He got ʒs of Tinct. Antisepticus, in cold water every quarter of an hour, and in a few days was seized with a Dyspnea & Tussis Inanis, by which he brought up nothing till he died.

Astringents given in an Hemoptoe bring on a coagulation of the blood, which soon ends in a suppuration. It is a doctrine which the Italian Physicians dread nothing more than an Hemoptoe, as this disease ends commonly in a Consumption.

The prognosis of cure in an Hemoptoe rests to some extent the quantity of blood by bloodletting, which gives more room to the blood to circulate, to live on a spare diet and in short to refrain from everything that may quicken the circulation. —

A new Patient in an Hemoptoe, who as long as he kept himself quiet in his own room was well enough but upon a small motion thro' the Room, or talking met a little harder to digest than ordinary, his Hemoptoe would immediately recur. The suppression of the evacuation of the menses is attended with

with bad consequences, as we see in other Evacuations, one has accustomed, as for instance, in making water, or Evacuating the feces, which we see some people do at a certain time of the day, if they go beyond their usual time, they are irritable and uneasy, and people accustomed to the Haemorrhoids lose their health, whenever that Evacuation leaves them. Such is the case of girls who have been accustomed to evacuate five or six ounces of blood every month by the uterus. —

Nothing is more apt lost of this Evacuation than Drink cold liquor, for this causes a sudden constriction of the Vessels, for this reason women generally use warm Drink when they have their menses: and it is a rule among them not to taste milk, but why it should be so, I don't know, unless it be that milk is very ready to grow acid and acquire a visciditas, and we know that Acid refrigerate the body, constrict the Vessels, and lower the Circulation too much. But our Patient not only drank milk but even sour milk the consequence of which was, that she turned sickly, and was troubled with what she called Cholic pain, which would be occasioned



2<sup>d</sup> occasioned by the blood's meeting with resistance at the uterus, so that the mesariae and Coliac arteries which are distributed to the stomach and Intestines would be more loaded with blood; besides the Sympathy which the uterus has with the neighbouring parts would cause the other parts to be drawn into concert, when its nerves were distracted, moreover all the Viscera of the Pelvis have a Sympathy one with another, and we see, that in a nervous Distemper when one Branch of a nerve is affected, the other is so likewise and thus an equal Distribution of the blood is hindered by the circulation being interrupted, and hence it is that a Suppression of the menses is attended with idling, pain, and inflation of the Stomach, because the fibres are spasmodically contracted.

A Suppression of the menses require a different method of Cure from the Hemoptoe, which depends upon the Cure of the Suppression, therefore it is to be inferred. A Suppression of the menses may arise from several Causes, a too great a Constriction and resistance of the Vessels of the uterus, by which the blood is drawn back upon the neighbouring parts & Vessels and from, a cruddiness of the blood, by which

which it flows with a less impetus from a sparsity of blood 29  
and yet we see Women who are very weak and very much  
emaciated have their menses, but in my opinion this happens  
from custom, because they have been used to this evacuation  
for some time, but in Girls who never had their menses  
you can never have that Evacuation, till once you fill  
up their Vessels and make them plump. Never can you  
make them have that while they are Weak. The Vessels of the  
uterus can easily be distended for it lies in the cavity of the  
Pelvis without anything but the Intestinum Medium behind  
and the bladder before, both which are easy to  
recoil, and nature has made the Vessels of the uterus of  
a Varicose Anastomizing kind, by which the blood easily  
gets into the Sinuses, and from thence into the cavity of  
the Uterus. Without a Menstric we cannot bring the  
menses down, but the want of this is not the Case with our  
Patient, but by a too great Constriction of the Ves-  
sels, the blood has taken a wrong Course.

The Indications here are, To promote a flow of the menses  
by the uterus, and were she a few or of good Circumstances,  
I think I should order her a good nourishing Diet, particularly  
a few milk, but as the Case is, I must be restricted  
to



to such as the <sup>8</sup>Stomach can afford. Then when the Vessels are full, I should endeavour to lessen the resistance of the Vessels of the Uterus, by warm Bath, particularly the Semitubium, which relaxes the Vessels and makes the blood to flow more impetuously towards the lower parts, which end is also very well answered by sitting over the Steam of warm water, with these I have often succeeded, without the Help of any grand remedies, by first settling the Vessels, and then making a push towards the Uterus. —

Ours has all the Symptoms that usually attend a Hysteria, pain and swelling of her Stomach arising from Spasms, Breathlessnes, which does not happen from her Lungs being anyway disordered, but from her Stomach being distended with wind, which pushes the Diaphragm upwards, and thus the Lungs have not room enough to dilate. It is necessary in this disease to excite a brisker Circulation which is done by those remedies called Emmenagogues, which Alterate the Viscid &azy blood, and by increasing the force of the Solid or fluid, it is rendered more flexible and active. Impetus is increased, it is able to overcome any resistance, but without a proper nourishing diet

diet Immenagogues will be of no service in the Cure 31.  
of this disease.

To proceed then, I'll order her Diet of milk, Broth, Mashed  
and such food as is easily digested, and will at the same  
time enable her Stomach and Guts to digest that Diet, for  
in Women who have the menses obstructed, the Symploctic  
Virtues are very weak, and abound with Crudding, i. e. the  
Aliments acquire a degree of Acrimony, such as they are  
most apt to degenerate into, if Vegetables they turn Acid,  
if Animals they degenerate into an Alkaline nature,  
for this reason it is necessary to regard the Stomach and  
Guts, which are loaded with Viscid Phlegm. For this reason  
I ordered her a Vomit, nor was I afraid of her Haemoptoe  
recurring; neither do I think Vomiting so dangerous in a  
Haemoptoe as some did, for then the Diaphragm is con-  
tracted downwards, so that the Lungs have more room  
than formerly. They are only dangerous in so far as by  
giving a shock to the whole body, they quicken the  
circulation and raise the pulse —

after the Vomit I will give her the Tinct. Sac. as an  
Aloetic medicine, which greatly attenuates any  
Viscidities in the blood and detinges any mucous  
Stuff that may be sticking to the Guts. After there  
I



32 I will give her some of the milder gums partly Pectoral and partly Decoborvent.

That the Cornel might have no bad Effects, I order her to be blooded, and I design to give her the Ind. Sac. in small Doses, for fear of increasing the Circulation.

I shall forbear the consideration of the Situation of the Uterus, as it depends upon the obstruction of the menses, without removing which it is impossible to cure it. She has swellings in her Legs at night, which arise from a Debility of the Vessels whereby the blood in these parts remote from the Heart is not propelled forward by weak Vessels, especially when we are in an erect posture, the lower part thereof fall into the Panniculus adiposus, and cause a dematous swelling. — 29th

Monday the 20th, the remedie, which I when talking of her case I proposed to use, I prescribed lately for her a Pectoral Decoction, after every Dose of the Pills, with the Balsam Electuary, as it was mild and free from any degree of acrimony, Her Hemoptoe is now ease, and as it was about the time her menses should return it was bad sign.

The Hemoptoe is returned, and these Evacuations being in for  
after

often bleeding generates more blood, and the Vessels soon fill up again, and make a push upon the weak ones. Besides frequent bleeding endangers a Dropick - she has an inflammatory pain in her side, which I take not to be in the Lung, but in their external membrane or in the Pleura and, probably there is an adhesion of the external membrane of the Lung to the Pleura, which is the case in most Inflammatory diseases, viz an adhesion to the neighbouring parts, and an adhesion of the Lung to the side causes some Degree of Asthma - She is taking nothing but the Balsamic Electuary which is a mild remedy for the Asthma and the Medicines would excite to brisk a Circulation, & as the Vessels are pretty well employed, I hope shall be in no danger of a new Hemiploe or Hemorrhage on account of her Cough, which makes a new breach upon her Lung. I prescribed some Diacodium and Opium, which prevent it more effectually; for it is necessary to the Healing of every wound, that it be at rest, therefore any breach of the Lung will be difficult to cure, as they are perpetually agitated. - The Indications, as I said before, are to keep the Circulation low, therefore I shall order nothing but a milt Diet & the Balsamic Electuary for some days -

February



February 4<sup>th</sup>

She has got several Pedoral Remedies on purpose for her Cough. and I order'd her a Bolus and a quantity of quiding mixture, because the pain always increases the Cough. The Cough still continues, & induces a dry Cough frequently succeeds an Hemoptoe, which is a very bad Symptom, for it denotes a begun Suppuration of the Lungs. There is a soft pulse, when the Systole and Diastole are at equal times, I know not why it is called Undans, unless it be from some likeness it has to Waves or Sicles made in the water by throwing Stones in it.

As she has not this Pulse Undans, I hope she has not any great Vomica, her pulse is low and small tho' quick and when a Suppuration is forming in the Lungs the Pulse does not ~~alter~~, except in the evening. There is one Circumstance she kept from me, which is as she lying always with the bed Curtain drawn upon her, by which she was always in a sweat, for the small quantity of Air was contaminated by the Effluvia both from her Lungs & her sweat, I therefore caus'd the Curtain to be latched up, since the sweat and scur have left her, for nothing more creates a quick pulse than warm air, and it dries

draw the External Surface of the Lungs, for we see the  
 air which is drawn out in Expiration is great deal  
 moister than when it is inspired. Her Cough sounds as if  
 does always when the *caput Arteria* is dry, but today  
 it has a softer sound, for the degree of the Lungs & *caput*  
*arteria* produces a cough. — From this we see how  
 necessary it is to attend the most minute Circumstances,  
 which very often have bad Consequences.

17<sup>th</sup>

Not anything Remarkable at present, only the Doctor  
 imputes the Fever, which brings on an inflammatory  
 pain in her side and brought on a Delirium, 10th her  
 stains being kept close about her. — She is using the Bal-  
 samic Electuary in order to heal any little Rupture  
 that might have been in her Lungs.

18<sup>th</sup>

For some days past she has been in a pretty good way,  
 this day her Cough is turned worse and her pulse fuller. If her  
 Cough continue, & Pulse rise, she may probably spit blood,  
 therefore if her pulse can bear it, I intend she shall be bled  
 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  V, for altho she spits a great Deal of Blood, yet she  
 bears the Evacuation very ill —

20<sup>th</sup>



I am afraid I shall lose this Patient, in spite of the  
low diet, and the Evacuations she has had, yet her Menstrua-  
tion recur, and particularly one night very lately she was  
troubled with great anxiety and cough and next  
morning threw up a good deal of coagulated blood, which  
is a very bad sign, for it shews that the blood had diffused  
thru the whole Bronchiae, and by this we al<sup>tho</sup> know that  
she is extremely weak, else the blood that was thrown up  
next morning would have been thrown up a good deal  
sooner. The blood by stagnating coagulation in the Bronchiae,  
and so with great difficulty got too a cough. I durst  
not prescribe for her the most mild Roborant Medicines  
she could not bear an Elixuary with Bal. Lucatill. so I  
gave her nothing but Syrup and oil to abate her Cough, &  
on account of its Violence was obliged to give her an Opiate  
at night, but Salernus gave her some sp. minder. or the  
Scillit. along with it, for Opium has the quality of  
thickening that matter thrown up by the Lungs, and likewise  
binds the Belly, and as sp. minder has a great attenuant  
it would hinder this thickening quality of the Opium in  
some measure, and nothing would the binding quality of  
Opium

Opium more than Squills, hence probably the Antients ad-  
ded so much Squills to their Thoricæ and romach and  
nothing is a better remedy for binding after Opium  
than the Pill. Silet. in small Dose.

March 3d

This Woman is better at present, but I'm afraid when  
her Vessels fill up, her Hemoptoe will return, she is much  
troubled with an Headach, which is altogether sympto-  
matic, and a severe Cough.

10th

She spitted up blood last week, therefore there was a ne-  
cessity to blood her again. — Whenever the Impetus of the  
Blood is increased she always spits up blood, as the blood  
is very thin, it will run out at a very small Orifice, she  
has been using very mild medicine Licatill. Balls, dis-  
solved in the Yolk of an Egg. — She often complains of an  
Headach and pain in the Stomach, and indeed there is not an  
any morbid Humour in the Stomach but the Head is affected.  
A vomit would be very necessary, but in her case it  
would excite the Hemoptoe, Stomachic Mitters, & Purga-  
tives, as they are of an acid and stimulating nature  
are contraindicated. — The Complaint of Sourness in her  
Stomach



38, Stomach, which very often happens to people of a weak Stomach especially if they live mostly on a Vegetable Diet —

The Question now is, How to relieve that Sourness? Sal abrynth is a very efficacious Remedy, all the alkalis <sup>salts</sup> of the fixed kind for the Volatile are not effectual especially if joined with some Stomachic Bitters are very successful in Disorders of the Stomach, but then all alkaline Salts raise a great heat and Warmth in our bodies and increase the Motion of the Blood, besides, they dissolve the Blood, and here it is too thin already —

There are two Contradictions in the use of the alkaline Salts in her Case viz. The increasing of the Circulation and the dissolving the Blood. There is one medicine which I think will be proper, and that is magnesia alba, this is a German name. It is prepared of any quantity of mater nitri by pouring it into a Lixivium of a fixed alkaline Salt then there drops a rocky matter unto the bottom, which when dried is the magnesia alba — as for the mater nitri, it is that Liquor which will not crystallize on purifying Nitre, for Nitre when dug out of the Earth is not near so fine as the Nitre we commonly get is, but it is dissolved in water and when the solution has stood a good time, the nitre shoots into Crystals and

and may then be dissolved again & again, just 39.  
as you want the Nitre to be purified.

Now in dissolving Nitre thus, there is always a part  
which cannot be crystallized & this is the matter Nitri. The mag-  
=nesia alba then is composed of a fixt Alkaline & a neutral salt,  
and the way it acts is really very pretty; for whenever it  
meets with an Acid in use, the Alkaline leaves the Neutral  
and unites with the Acid, and forms a Neutral Salt of  
the nature of Sal. Glauber, therefore the Magnesia alba  
is purgative, and given to the quantity of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  a day  
the Patient will have a loose stool but does not purge, but  
where there is an Acid. Magnesia alba is then one of  
the best absorbents for an Acid: The use of absorbent,  
however here would have been proper. —

In Children the Milk very often turns Sour by Stagnating  
which causes gripes and Cholick Pains in the Guts which  
are cured by absorbents, such as Chalk, Coral &c. But I  
am far from thinking there to be general Remedies, as  
Harris does for there is not another thing mentioned in his  
book for it is only an Acid which they absorb, &  
even in that case they leave a Costiveness always,  
which must be carried off by Rhubarb, so that in

our



40 our Patient, as she is generally bound in her belly, she  
would do it more and more, and therefore would be improper.  
But the magnesia alba not only abounds and strongly  
but is purgative at the same time, for four or five  
grains taken in the morning will give a loose Stool. I  
could never fail to exhibit it in a right way, and as the  
Patient generally took it, it ought to be mixed with Sugar;  
it would easily mix with Selly of Tartary, or the like  
but then if you mix it with an Acid, you lose a great  
deal of its Virtues.

17th

This Woman is in a bad way, her Hemoptoe has returned  
often since she came into this House, her pulse is frequent  
and feverish. I have tried many means to prevent this  
Hemoptoe, which will certainly bring on a Dropick but  
what is one of the worst signs is the frequent Effusion  
of the blood, and its stagnating in the Vessels of the Bron-  
chia, and by putrefying also produces Erosions & Suppu-  
ration in the Lungs, and this indeed is more to be feared  
than any Disfigurement of the Vessels. Whenever the pulse grows  
strong the Hemoptoe returns.

I have

I have tried that method of the Antients of pulling Liga-<sup>41</sup>  
tures on the Arm & Thigh, with a good deal of success.  
She has had a Ligature on one of her arms, and another on  
the Thigh of the opposite side, which was mutually chang-  
ed by loosing and applying them in the same way to  
the other Arm and Thigh on the opposite side, that the  
Blood might not stagnate too long in one part. These  
Ligatures compress the Veins and so hinder the Blood from  
returning to the Heart, but notwithstanding of these  
I was obliged to have recourse to V. S. — She is using  
glutenous remedies to thicken the blood, and has been  
kept on a vegetable Diet all along, her pulse is quick  
she is Flatulent and when the Vapors fill up she has a Re-  
lapse. She has often Complained of a Pleurisie that for  
which I applied Cupping Glasses, which after the va-  
cations give the Patient present relief for they make  
a Derivation of the blood from the internal membranes  
towards the Skin, but she was not relieved by 10 Days  
Cupping, till this evacuation was added to it This  
relieved her of the Pain, but her pulse continued full for  
which reason she was bled this morning. She threw  
up a great deal of blood which by being diffused thro' the



42. The Lungs must certainly compress the Bronchia and produce an anxiety, till all the calid & watery blood is absorbed.

Forc'd her ten or twelve grains of Nitre to allay the Heat. Did not give it in too great a quantity for fear of creating pains in the Stomach or Lungs, which sometimes it does. The Country Air and Asa milk, if she is curable, would cure her and not this Nerve.

April 14<sup>th</sup>

Her Haemoptoe has returned but her Stomach is a great deal better from the use of the Magnesia Alba. She has been tolerably well for some time past, as by a spare diet & trying Legatures we have in some measure been able to prevent the Haemoptoe. This Woman within these few days has had a return of her menses, which have been a strange token of a long while, but she was such a fool as not to tell any body of it, so that they soon disappeared, whereas they might have been gently promoted and might have been of great consequence. Mr. Sutherland, so soon as he got notice of it, caus'd her to get Clysters of warm water, which might have been of great service to her, because part of the water always transuded thro' the Intestines into the Uterus, which it would have relaxed and brought on a greater flow of Blood into

into those parts, but by that time the Evacuation was 43.  
Stopped, and when once Stopped in people, especially in those  
so far spent as she is, it is not an easy matter to make  
them return

## Wind in the stomach

(February 4<sup>th</sup>)

Katharine Dryburgh This disease  
of Wind in the Stomach is not, or at least but very little  
treated of by any author, and yet perhaps there is not any  
Disease harder to cure, or more apt to recur. In  
order to understand what Wind in the Stomach is, we  
must have some Conception of Digestion.

When the Chemists want to digest anything, they first  
pound or beat it in a Mortar, then they pour some menstru-  
um upon it then set it by in a Warm place, or what they  
call Balneum Marie, often shaking the Vessel which contain  
it. Now there is something precisely analagous to  
this, which happens to our Aliments in the Stomach; for  
first it is chewed with the Teeth, then the Saliva is poured  
upon



44 upon it, that it is rejected in the stomach, where it not  
only has warmth, but is perpetually shaken by the motion  
of the Diaphragm, and the muscles in Respiration. now  
we see that when digestion is good, the stomach is never  
swollen, pained, inflated &c. because the Aliments do not  
undergo any remarkable change. The Chyle retains the  
Nature of the Aliment, because it is not altered by fermenta-  
-tion or Putrification, on the contrary, when the Dige-  
-tion is bad, there is pain in the stomach, belching, In-  
-flation Morborymi, Spasmodic pains &c.

There is Elastic Air carried down into the stomach with  
whatever we eat or drink, besides this, no Air was carried  
with our Aliments, yet Air is carried along with the Sa-  
-liva. Yet we see in good tight stomachs there is no com-  
-plaint of Wind or Air, Experience convinces that Air  
can be absorbed, and also that it can recover its Elasticity  
in sound Bodies, part then of the Air is absorbed, and  
part goes either upwards, or downwards. — The gastric  
Liquor seem very well adapted for absorbing Air, and  
really have an absorbing power. We see the Salivary  
a frothy Liquor & contains Air, part of the air is  
carried

carried along with the Chyle into the blood. Air is 45.  
then generated into the Stomach, for it is continually mixed  
& united with the principles of these Modies into what  
cruides & does not appear till their Compages is broken  
or when the Texture of such Modies is dissolved such  
Dissolution of the Texture of Modies is the effect of Indistinct  
motion then from the Dissolution of their Compages the air  
is generated, yet the fixed Air in our Aliments converges  
in sound Modies and such good Stomachs but is  
carried with the Chyle into the blood; hence it is evident  
that those who have good Stomachs will have most fixed  
Air in their blood, for tis evident from several Experiments  
that there is a fixed Air in the blood. —

The Doctor dissected the Carotid artery of a Lamb, and  
tied it so as to have a considerable distance between  
the two Ligatures, and cutting out the tied part in the  
air pump among water, there was no alteration after  
a good deal of air was extruded, but when the mercury  
rose to 6 or 17: it began to arise to the surface of the  
Water. — Since there is fixed Air in all kinds of our  
Aliments, hence is a sound or wind in the Stomach  
but why in people living on the same kind of food  
there should be this kind of wind and not in others, this  
must



46 must certainly be attributed to the weakness of the  
Stomach. The Stomach must be weakened before the  
Symptoms of wind can appear — It is surprising that  
the Stomach which undergoes so many hardships should  
continue sound so long as it sometimes does, And why we  
not only from Luxury by the several different Sauces  
which serve as Excitements to make people eat too much,  
but in every body it must suffer distension twice or  
thrice a day, and sometimes cold Liquor thrown down  
into it, by which it is too much chilled, at other times hot  
Liquor, by which it is too much heated, and likewise it  
is often irritated by other things; Yet it often remains  
sound for a great many years, & in some Cases it is much  
that it can digest anything, and in others whatever  
weakens any part of the body affects the Stomach, as  
happens after many Evacuations, and we see people  
who are recovering out of a fever have a great appetite,  
and would eat a great deal more than they are able  
to Digest, nor can it be expected when their Legs and  
Thighs are unable to support the body, that the  
muscular Coat of the Stomach should be able to do  
their Office aright — When the Stomach then is not  
able to digest the food, it generates Acid, because it  
remains

remains longer, nor is the Stomach able to expel its  
contents soon, by weakness of its muscular coats, by  
which the food ought to be expelled. When therefore the  
elements remain long in the Stomach, they either un-  
dergo Fermentation or Putrefaction, by which there  
is raised an intestine motion, by which the fixed air in  
the Stomach is set at Liberty which mixing with the air  
carried in by the Elements, and rarefied by the heat, dis-  
tends the Stomach, so that it cannot escape, for the circular  
fibres of the Stomach, by which the Peristaltic motion  
is performed, are not only weak, by which they shut both  
orifices of the Stomach, so that the air cannot escape,  
the Elements then being obliged to remain there must  
undergo a change either by Fermentation or Putrefac-  
tion, the swelling of the Stomach pushes the Diaphragm  
upward and by lessning the space of the Lungs occa-  
sions breathlessness, both Orifices of the Stomach being  
contracted by the longitudinal fibres, if the Sphincter  
be relaxed and immediately spasmodically contracted  
again the air escapes, but if for any time the Aes-  
ophageus or Constrictor Pharyngis contracted, the air  
is obliged to remain between it and the superior  
orifice



40 Orifice of the Stomach, now the Air remaining here  
prepress upon the back part of the *cardia arteria*,  
which you know is membranous, being destitute  
of the cartilaginous things here, by which is the passage  
of the Air, the Patient has a sense as if there was a ball  
in the Throat, which is called *Globus Hystricus*.

There are two things necessary to constitute wind in the  
Stomach, First, the weakness of that *Viscus*, and next,  
That it be spasmodically affected especially about the  
orifice, for they must be shut, which will be more  
readily occasioned by Spasms than any other way.

The Indications which arise in this disease are To  
fortify the Stomach, for the remedies that do this will  
certainly cure the Disease in which the Guts are wholly af-  
fected, for the Air passes from the *Pylorus* along the  
whole Tract of the Intestines, so that they are distended,  
untill the Air comes to any place where there was a spasm  
by which means being blocked up it distends the Guts  
greatly, In this case the Disease is hard to Cure for there  
two diseases here, and there are two Indications, To  
strengthen and to relax at the same time and in the  
same Guts, for they are blown in some parts and con-  
stricted in some parts, so that their action upon the  
alimento

Aliments will be disturbed and unequal. —

Before we use any strengthening Bitters, as steel, as there is also a palid Acid Suburra, it is necessary to give a Lomity, which evacuates this Acid Suburra, which serves as a Ferment to the next meal, and at night to give the Tinct. Sacr. for the frequent Agitations occasioned by Vomits, loosen this mucus, so that it is readily expelled, and therefore should be given after it. After this the Bitters are to be used; perhaps it may not be so proper to use the Stronger Bitter as the Peruvian Bark, especially with steel in the beginning, but to begin with weaker, and to proceed gradually to there, but the truth is, without a course of Exercise, which is absolutely necessary, Drugs will be of little Service —

The Stomach must naturally be agitated by its Vermicular motion, the motion of the Abdominal Viscera and Diaphragm in Respiration, and we see that Digestion is the best performed in an Active Life, for where there was no action, there rots and Crudities are always generated, as we see in Stupid people, whose Animal Spirits are desipated in thought. In people therefore, where thro' weakness the motion is wanting, some motion resembling nature ought to be substituted, above all



50 all Purgings and such other Artificial motions — say this means the Decent of Aliments. And the Quota's hardness, and they are more fully digested, there must be great regard had to the Diet in this disease for some Aliments are more windy than others. E. g. Fruits, & Greens, Turnips, which people of weak Stomachs dare not eat, or they are likely to be Croak'd. Solid Aliments likewise are not proper for fermentation is more easily begun in a fluid than a solid —

I will therefore order her a diet of easy digestion & not of the windy kind, as tender flesh and such like. Sometimes the Patient's Case is much of a kind as not to admit of such a deliberate method, in which Case we are oblig'd to use a palliative Cure, which is done by two Remedies viz. Opiales & aromatick, which act by giving greater heat & exciting a brisker motion, Opiales again act by their powerful Virtue with which they are endow'd of relaxing Spasms, and allow the Air to pass freely, as in Hysteric Cholice, when they are oppos'd to urine.

The is greatly relieved, & her Symptoms are made to recur, and a much greater motion would be necessary for a better Diet with some generous Liquor. —  
Give inspersed to the Stomach, the Aliments either ferment

or putrify, the Chyle therefore degenerates into an Acrimony  
 of the kind. In good Stomachs the Aliments do not under-  
 go a Change, because the Sides of the Stomach cannot accom-  
 -odate itself to its Contents, when it is full it relaxes, &  
 when the Aliments are pushed out at the Pylorus it contracts  
 Wind, then it interrupts the Action of the Stomach, because  
 the Air interposes between it and the Aliments. In this  
 Case the Stomach acts little on the Aliments because there is  
 so much Clavies all about them. It is always necessary  
 in this disease to keep the belly open, for there is always  
 an Accumulation of viscid Acid matter, which produces  
 a New Tumour, as in her Case, when the Disease has been  
 of long Standing and the Guts have lost their Contractile power.  
 She has been uneasy in the night time, therefore gave  
 her a small Dose of L. with Castoreo & opodelida,  
 which relieves these Spasms, and the Air gets passage  
 upwards or downwards.

20<sup>th</sup>

I cannot pretend to cure this Disease in such a poor old  
 Woman a palliative Cure is almost all that can be  
 obtained in her Case, therefore when she is tolerably  
 well I intend to discontinue her

meret



March 2<sup>d</sup>

This woman's disease has been in a great measure  
 palliated she has lately been distressed with great Cholick  
 pains, & as she was Costive, got the Tinct. Scur: but as the spasms  
 and Contractions in her Stomach still continue, I was ob-  
 liged to have recourse to Opium, and indeed there is no  
 remedy comparable to Laudanum in Mercurial Complaints,  
 and its observed in such Cases, that persons who could not  
 bear twenty Guts of Laudanum, will bear forty, fifty,  
 sixty, eighty, and sometimes an Hundred Guts.

Fluor Albus.

February 20<sup>th</sup>

Aden Mower for these eighteen months has been  
 troubled with the Fluor albus, where with she was  
 seized after heavy Cists and great fatigue she was  
 obliged to undergo in attending a tender old Gentlewoman,  
 This Fluor albus came at last to be attended with some  
 other Symptoms, as Headach, pain in her back, In-  
 tolerancies, Cruetities, pain in the Stomach &c &c  
 all

all which attend a Fluor Albus, especially a pain 53.  
of the Vertebrae of the Loins, which always attend this  
disease. —

This Evacuation has always increased upon her, but is not  
now so considerable as it was, tho' it still remains, her menses  
tho' they come at their due period, yet are in less quantity  
and attended with this flux. — She has been tried, 10<sup>th</sup>  
a great many remedies, first she got Rhubarb, & then the  
Pil. Ephraim. Chalyb, but these did not agree with her,  
altho' steel be a great absorbent of the Nerves, yet in some  
Constitutions these remedies raise a great sickness at the  
Stomach, as it did in this Patient, and so behaved to be  
dropt. In the intervals she got Opium and Calomel  
to stop the flux, as also small Doses of Rhubarb & the  
Pulv. Scro, at last she was cured with the Cortex, which  
was given her in Decoction, for her Stomach was so  
weak that it could not be given her otherwise but  
without success. This Disease is analogous to the  
Dysentery, and goes under various Appellations.

The Fluor Albus is a copious Discharge of humors from  
the Pudenda, in the smallest degree of this Disease the flux  
is from the Vagina which is full of mucous Glands, but  
when



54. When it comes to be a long standing, the flux is from the uterus itself, in which are a great many vessels which pour forth a thin sort of Humour which by stagnating turns into a viscid mucous matter —

This disease depends upon or is owing to a Relaxation of the Vessels, by which there is a greater flow of Humour to the part; for when dissecting the Bodies of those who have died of this disease, the cavity of the Uterus was found to be a great deal more distended than it was to be in women not with Child, and a great quantity of Humour contained in it, for when the Vessels here make less resistance, a greater quantity passes thro' them. —

Another cause of this Disease is, a too great dissoluition of the blood, when it is very thin, and has fewer red Globules, so that we see strong Women, are not troubled with this disease, but any weak Girls upon an accidental fatigue or sleep, or anything of that nature fall into this disease partly from a weakness of the Vessels, & partly from a dissoluition of their blood. most Women indeed have some degree of this after their menses, for after the red blood ceases to flow, the Vessels are somewhat contracted, that they admit but the thin part. I could promise that if a weak

Woman was to go on this a long Journey or undergo any  
such fatigue, she would have the flux albus and so it has  
happened to our patient after heavy lifts and fatigue —  
There is yet a Worse kind of this Disease, when there is  
not only a Relaxation, but likewise an Excitation, then  
an Inflammation, and then an Ulceration of the parts, in  
which sometimes there flows purulent matter, & sometimes  
Aloes and Sanies, which irritates, inflames, and excoriates  
the parts, which is attended with Heat of Urine. In an  
old inveterate Flux albus there is always an Excoriation  
the Ovaries are inflamed and scalded and Hypatides found  
in them, and the Mucous of urine, and the Medium amina  
bad state. This kind of Flux albus is always attended  
with pain in the Region of the Uterus, and where this pain  
is not we have reason to think there is no Ulceration  
if what flows be somewhat bloody it is a sign of Excoriation  
I don't think our Patient has any great ulcer. Very  
often upon stopping this flux, the Humours fall upon  
some other part, just as a Diarrhoea when its flux is  
stop't the gripes are more increased, because the morbid  
matter is retained, so a distillation of Humours  
thro' these parts, if stop't would soon affect some  
of the neighbouring Divorce —

Hand



56 These two Indications advise, first to carry off that  
sort of Humour by some of the Emmenories, or expel it  
directly, and Correl the Diathesis of the blood, then after  
that to Corroborate the Vessels.

The Humour can be carried off by the Sudorifics by  
Purgatives, by urine by Diuretics, and by the skin by per-  
sudorifics, but in a fluxor albus it is also necessary to  
cleanse the Præcæ Væ, which are always loaded with  
pituitous bilious stuff, therefore it is necessary to give  
give a Comit and a purgative. The Comit which  
answers the purpose best is white Vitriol Green or  
the quantity of fifteen or twenty grains for by its  
astringent quality it strengthens the Stomach in  
some degree —

In a fluxor albus I have often preferred a Comit of  
Vitriol to Specuan, not only because of its astringent  
quality, by which it strengthens the Stomach & Guts  
which are very much troubled with Crudities, & are not  
able to digest the Elements, which in this case we ought  
enable it to do, and which was attempted on this stomach by the  
use

use of Steel, which she was obliged to give over on ac-  
count of the Symptoms, which occurred, but because  
it seldom operates sooner than Specacuan, and much  
sooner than the Antimonial Emetics.

This Woman has used the Course I proposed and  
with some effect, and the Vitriol Comit agreed with her  
best of any, she is a good deal lighter and easier since  
she threw up a great deal of tough viscid stuff. - I am  
obliged to give her Dose of Rhubarb because of the  
Constant Constipation and by that the flux albus  
will be increased, for when there is a great quantity  
of Faeces in the Omentum, they press upon the uterus  
and so squeeze out the Humour, nor would Clysters  
have been so proper, because part of them transudes  
thru the uterus. - I have ordered the Comit to be  
repeated.

22.

R Vitrioli albi zi Cap<sup>t</sup> - pro Mel. si operatio equis  
sistenda exhibetur 3ss qjw pro Stimulo cum Decocto  
Card. Beneduct

The Comit Operates Very well after the Stimulus.  
R Gum. Meiband Pulv. sty. a zij Extr. Gent. q. s. f. mass.  
Pil. dividin Pil. gr v quam copiosius mane et vespere  
give



50 Give her the white of an Egg every morning in any  
Liquor.

26<sup>th</sup>

Being Costive - Capt. Tinct. Rhoei. amar. & X. h. S.  
Mauk 1<sup>st</sup>

She continues the Pills & white of an Egg, & finds her-  
self much better both as to the Flux & as being  
diminished, and her having more strength. Continue  
the same medicines, and as she is often costive, let  
her get a Dose of the Pill. abet. of which let her take  
two or three when costive.

3<sup>d</sup>

Stomach Sickish — Rept. Emet. u. p.  
8<sup>th</sup>

Rept. Pil. astring. ut prius.

10<sup>th</sup>

Her Complaint was considerably abated, she has  
now left the House, being ordered to go to the Country.

Phthisis

# Phthisis Pulmonalis.

59.

March 3<sup>d</sup>

James Sutherland enjoyed a good state of health till summer last, when he happened to be standing in the street waiting some of his comrades, perhaps, <sup>the</sup> wet linen upon him, next day he was so bad as to be obliged to be bled and vomited. He had a dry cough all summer, which lasted during the autumn, & the beginning of winter, since which he began to expectorate with it especially at night, he has night sweats, hectic Pulse, and his blood is dissolved, as appears from <sup>the</sup> Jaundice of his Eyes, his Appetite now failed considerably, has no great Thirst, his Belly regular, has been using some pectoral medicines, particularly Tar water, he says he can lie on either side, but best upon his back. —

It is probable that this man has had a slight inflammation of his Lungs from the beginning, which gradually has gone into suppuration tho' not into one large Abscess but into little small Tubercles dispersed up and down the Lungs, as generally happens with us, so that in the dead Bodies of those who die of a Phthisis Pulmonalis, Wags are commonly found

sometimes



60 Sometimes containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  & sometimes  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Pus, & in these Cases the Expectoration is not so large, as when there is a large Vomica.

It is plain these little Bags of Pus must have if some Effects upon the Constitution as a large Vomica, and in such Cases more Pus is absorbed into the blood as it cannot be so freely expectorated. — You'll see some Asthmical people who have little or no Expectoration where the Pus is absorbed into the blood it dissolves it, so that it enters the Lacteal Vessels, and runs off by Colliquative Sweat — *Me havi Depressa* which indicates that not only the Bronchiae are compressed, but likewise a great many Vessels of the Pulmonary arterioles.

The Indications here are, To delurge the Lungs, and consolidate the ulcers, but there is no way to delurge the Lungs but by Expectoration, which is not easily done as the Pus is scattered up and down the Lungs but if they are to be delurged by the Absorption of the Pus, then all the blood is dissolved — The only thing therefore we can do, to hinder the Putrefaction of the Pus, which very easily happens here, as some of the branches of the Bronchiae are by the Pus eroded, and consequently

consequently some of the air mixed with it, since 61.  
the Pus then cannot be expelled, we may defend the  
Blood by Malvamic, which have been reckoned  
great Preservatives against Putrefaction, for we  
see that when the Egyptians preserved their dead bo-  
-dies, so that they did not putrefie, but remained  
hard and dry, they used these. Antiseptics are of the  
same nature, altho' not all Malvamic, such as Li-  
-necgar, these Remedies then will hinder the Pus from  
healing the Wound so much. Tar-Water, which he  
has been using, has a most excellent Virtue & is a  
very fine Remedy, for it is both an Antiseptic &  
Malvamic, but there, if he expects any good from it  
he must drink in large quantities, he ought to drink  
at least a pound and a half per day, and for his  
ordinary drink a Decoction of Tussilago, Medica  
tenuifolia, and agrimony, which may be rendered  
milder by a Decoction of mallows —

Altho' he begins in the night time to expectorate  
sper, I should not give him Opiate or Diacodiate,  
but would endeavour to dilute the Pus, that it may  
be easier thrown up thro' the body — Altho' all  
persons always expectorate sper in the night from  
the posture they are in, for in a Horizontal  
posture



62. posture the Pus flows easily into the Bronchae

It happens unluckily for this man that he is a sufferer of wige, and so obliged to go out in the morning, by which means the cold air makes a considerable constriction upon the Asperia Arteria the Pus does not flow easily into it. In such a case walking, daily riding would do more than drugs; the chief thing is an easy diet such as is easily digested so that there may not be a great quantity of Chyle poured into the blood at once but at the same time always an Addition of new Chyle. Such a Diet of milk and Porridge, Panada and the like Subs. Make milk to be the chief of all, for as it has already shaped the Veins and Arteries of another Animal it hardly needs any Action of the Stomach, tho' it ought never to be taken in great quantity, a Gill or half a Gill every two hours with bread, and to promote the Digestion of it, he ought to ride forenoon and afternoon, for Riding assists the digestion of the Aliments and by the agitation shakes from the Stomach and Guts anything into the Lacteals so that it has not time to acquire any acrimony. Walking would not do so well, because it

walking,

Walking there is a great Consumption of Spirits, 63.  
whereas riding requires little force, unless it be in the  
action of a few muscles to keep one on the Horse  
besides, the agitation of the Horse shakes the body  
and distributes the Chyle. — I have ordered him to  
continue the Sawater, but in large quantities,  
and have ordered him the Decoction of the Emollient  
Herbs & Balsamic Electuary.

Lucatillars Balsum dissolved in the Yolk of an  
egg and mixed with Conserve of Roses is one of the  
best, as he is bound in his Belly, it may be mixed  
with Lenitive Electuary. When it is mixed w.  
the Yolk of an Egg, it is a great deal easier digested  
and does not cause such a sickness in the Stomach.

There are other very good Balsams, such as the Palm  
of Gilead, but as they have a stimulating nature  
they would increase the hectic Fever —

Dysentery



# Dysentery

April 18<sup>th</sup>

Angus M. Wood was a soldier, and when in Garrison at Sluys in Holland, which is a Vally moist place, he was seized with an Ague in the spring which continued two years, upon the stopping which of the War, he was seized with a swelling in his Belly. Sometime after this he was discharged, and a few days an outbreak here broke out upon his skin, for which he was sentenced at Aberdeen, but the swelling of his belly continued notwithstanding the mercurial cure, and this winter it has increased.

As he was coming up to this place, having caught cold on the road, he was seized with a bloody flux, in which he says he at first passed blood like livers, i. e. coagulated blood, but sometimes after the flux began to grow less, and he did not pass any more blood, and had but little pain before this, but when it began to stop, he had Violent Gripes which continue, as also the flux, but less than formerly & without blood, and what he passes at present is mucous kind of stuff, he had a fever a long with the loovers, and yesterday when he came

to the out patients, he was in the utmost distress, pain 65  
and quick pulse I ordered him a Molar of the Confect.  
Roborant. and L. L. which relieved him much, tho his  
gripes continue, yet are not so severe - It should have  
been observed that the swelling of his Belly are greatly  
diminished, therefore it would not be convenient to stop  
the L. L. & Co. & Co.

As to the Swelling of his Belly it is to remarked, that  
the Surgeons of the Army use a great deal of Mark in  
Stopping Agues, whereby the ague is checked up, but  
the Lentor and Vividity of the blood remaining obstructs  
the Viscera so that when they have used great quantities  
of the Mark they sweat no more. Among the Viscera that  
are principally obstructed, the Spleen is the Chief, and so  
it seems to be in this Patient for it is in his right Side.  
I have met with many obstructions in the Glandular  
Viscera in several people who have come from Ireland,  
and I have tried a great Variety of medicines for it with-  
out Success. I never indeed tried mercury, but we see  
mercury has been here ineffectual, altho it was not given  
with an Intention to remove this swelling. There swelling  
either wear off by time, especially if a regular Diet is used  
(milk Diet is most proper with whey & the Apopneous  
Success



66. Since for the surest way to disperse them is to bring  
back the aque, but this is difficult in our Country  
because of the perpetual flux and reflux of the  
air, whereby the Vapours are hindered from stagnating  
and putrifying, but this is not the case in Holland, for it  
is easy to bring back an Aque there on account of the  
moist foggy air, but if an Aque comes on, the repeated  
Paroxysms dissolve the obstruction, & besides, it is no  
great difficulty to cure an Aque here, it is much  
more to cure them in Holland, there being such a dispo-  
sition in the air to produce them there —

As he is so much distressed yesterday, I ordered him  
a Paregoric which procured him rest; the flux continues  
but not so frequent nor with so much gripes I design to  
to let the Looseness go on moderately, to see if it will  
dissolve these swellings in his belly, and after that  
I design to make him lie in bed till he feel it, for  
I can much better feel it in an Horizontal posture.

A Dysentery is a flux attended sometimes with  
gripes and sometimes not, but bloody stools are not essential  
in a Dysentery, for it is the gripes that constitute a  
Dysentery. A Diarrhoea is apt to turn to a Dysentery  
for by the flux the mucus is abraded from the  
Intestines so that the villous Coat being left  
bare

bare, it is easily irritated by any thing —  
The Remedy which I intend to give him is the Decod.  
Campeach, or Logwood, not because of any degree  
of astringency in it, for it has not, but because it is  
a mild & viscid Balsamic medicine, and fit to defend  
the Guts from any acrimony, and now and then  
some Doses of Pulvis Cere. which takes up any  
viscid acrimony in the Guts and by being mixed  
with the wad, it is rendered from irritating them  
so much as a plain absorbent powder.

<sup>7<sup>th</sup></sup>  
This man is better, he is using the Logwood Pulvis Cere.  
13<sup>th</sup>

Rx Pulv. Spicacuan. ʒss. (supra Vespere).  
Rx Confect. Proborant. ʒss L. L. ʒ. <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> XX <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> (sup. h. S.)  
Bibat Decod. Campeach. Lib. 1. indic.  
16<sup>th</sup>

Looseness much abated, but the Tenismus is troublesome  
Injecta Enema campho Vespere. Contin. Decod. & Pulvis.  
17<sup>th</sup>

Got a Clester, Tenismus almost gone — Continue medicines.  
19<sup>th</sup>

The looseness almost gone. Discontinue medicines —  
Rx



68. By Pulo. (cast. 21 Syrr-Sacch. gr. s. M. fiat Bol.  
Complaine of paine in the lower parts of his Belly  
from Wind & Teneosmus.

21<sup>st</sup>

Gripes and Teneosmus still continue.

Prepet. Bol. e Castor. et infuse Senemac ex amyl.

22<sup>d</sup>

Still Purge with Gripes

By Bol. e Confect. Proborand. et L. L. h. S.

23<sup>d</sup>

Prepet. Bol. h. S. cum Opio —

He is to continue in the House for some time —

## Saundice

James Megget was formerly in the Army, where for  
twelve or fifteen years he enjoyed very good health, but in  
the beginning of the year 1748 being quartered in Holland  
he was seized with a quotidian Ague, after two or three fits  
of which he was attacked with a severe continued fever, that  
lasted about two or three weeks, and all the time he was in-  
curable, of what was done about him, but those who look care of  
him

him told him that he had the Jaundice, and he was in, 69.  
sensible of his Skin being yellow.

After the fever was over, the Ague returned, & he was at  
last cured by the use of the Bark, since which he enjoyed  
Very good health, till ten or twelve days ago, when he was  
seized w<sup>th</sup> the Jaundice, and all that fear collected from him  
is, that he coast travelling thro<sup>g</sup> the north Country w<sup>th</sup> a Sister  
during the break of the last storm, he was exposed to alter-  
-nate heat and cold, all the day he was overheated & fatigued  
with Travelling, and at night was obliged to sleep perhaps  
in a cold moist place.

At Perth he had a fit of sickness & vomiting, however,  
he turned pretty well, and in about three days he came  
here when the Jaundice soon appeared. He has all the  
usual symptoms, yellow Skin, & Eyes, the Colour is not  
Very deep, his Urine is red, and tinged his Linen yellow,  
and his Faeces are white —

An Icterus may be caused from whatever hinders the  
Bile from flowing into Duodenum, if it is hindered it is  
accumulated in large quantities and at last re-regulates  
into the blood, when it produces all the ordinary  
Symptoms —

It has been asserted that not only what impedes the flow  
of



70 of the Vile into the Lymf, but also whatever impedes  
a Secrecion from the blood, will cause a Jaundice, but this  
does not all seem probable, for we often see an Hepatitis  
without an Icterus, y<sup>e</sup>t the whole liver has been found  
shirrow without one. — That it may be occasioned  
by particular obstructions in the Liver is Very true  
as I shall afterwards mention.

One pretty frequent Cause of the Vile being stop'd  
in its Course to the Duodenum, and so producing  
a Jaundice, is Infiltrated mucus obstructing the Pri-  
=mary duct. This is very often the case with new-  
=born Infants, who are generally seized two or  
three days after the birth with an Icterus, while  
they remain in the uterus, the Vile is accumulated  
as also a large quantity of Phlegm and mucus in the  
Stomach & Guts, and whenever that Secrecion is necessary  
as soon as the Child is brought into the Air, the Peritoneal  
muscles begin to act in Respiration, hence this compres-  
=sion upon the distended Gall bladder, at the same time, either  
from being drawn into convuls, or rather from the Irritation of  
the Phlegm lodged in it, is excited to throw up its Contents  
and hence a further pressure on the Gall bladder, which causes  
the Vile to requeitate into the blood, as it cannot find a  
way

pass into the Guts for the mucus that fills up the Ducts 71  
and is separated by a great number of small Islands  
which are found in the Villous or internal Coat of the  
Vesica fellea and Ducts. A Jaundice from this Cause  
is easily removed, a dose or two of slight Stiponaceous  
Purga, as Symp. Viol. &c. takes it off in a few days.  
This disease is sometimes produced in adults by <sup>the</sup> same  
cause, chiefly in Leucophlegmatics, malar people who are of a  
cold lax habit, and liable to putridous disorders.

Purgatives also may cure them —

Another species of Icterus is caused by spasms of the  
mucous Coat of the Biliary Ducts, this comes and  
goes away very suddenly, and is to be cured by nervous  
medicines. —

Another Cause may be an obstruction of the liver,  
or a Hepatitis so near the biliary Ducts as to compress  
them. If the place affected is at a distance from the ducts,  
they may be obstructed and infarcted, and Schirruces may  
be found in it without any Jaundice following  
provided, the Schirrus does not begin in such a  
place as may compress the Ducts — It is probable  
my patient had a Hepatitis during his fever, but as  
he was delirious all the time, he could give no account of it,  
his disease is apt to deceive a young Practitioner



72 as well as the Patient himself sometimes —

The glandular substance of the liver is very insensible or at least very little sensible, so that the Patient complains of no Sharp pain — A pain is produced from a Distraction of the nervous Fibres and quickened Circulation from the same Cause it is evident that in a Hepatitis there will be a small degree of fever. These two symptoms so contrary to what commonly attends Inflammations are apt to mislead anyone not well acquainted with the Disease and its Symptoms, but if not only the Liver is inflamed but also the Ligaments, especially the Ligamentum suspensorium, then other Violent pain arises as in other inflammations, but an Intermittent is never produced except the obstruction is so situated as to compress the Duct, or when the Inflammation attends also to the Coats of the Duct, hence Violent pain in the jaundice.

I have enquired of our Patient if he was sensible of any Tumour in his Belly before the fever, & he declares he never was sensible of any, nor is there anything of that kind in his present jaundice.

An obstruction of the liver and even a Schismus may be found from a Cause which takes place in our Patients viz. Sudden Vicissitudes of heat and Cold, the Effect of which I shall endeavour to Explain — The

The Wife owes its bitter pungent state to the oil that  
is mixed with it, This Oil is chiefly supplied to it from  
that Collected in the Cells of the Crustum after under-  
going a Violent Heat from exercise or any other  
Cause, this Oil may be melted down, absorbed by  
the Epiploic Veins, and mixed with the blood, to which  
it must communicate a great degree of viscosity  
and so render it more apt to form obstructions in  
the Capillary Vessels of the Lungs, to which it is  
immediately carried after absorption.

But if we suppose a person thus heated to be  
suddenly exposed to Cold, or rather obliged to sleep  
in a Cold place, an obstruction will very readily  
be formed in the Liver, as there is no Vein, except  
the Liver, so apt to be affected with cold. The reason  
of this is plain, all the Vessels which have their  
Course thro' the Liver are contained in a strong  
membranous Canal, the Capsula Glissoni which is  
endowed with a considerable Contractile power  
upon being exposed, therefore when an uncommon  
degree of heat went before it contracts so violently that  
it stops the Circulation in some of the Vessels contained with-  
in it, hence arises the anasarca abdominalis or tickleness  
of the Stomach, as it is commonly called, This nothing else  
but



It but a disagreeable sensation arising from the Circulation being in some measure impeded thro' the Liver by which the Venous Blood returning from the abdominal Viscera is Accumulated, as the most sensible Viscus of all there affected is the Stomach, the Anxiety or Sickness is always felt in us, this symptom always begins a Hepatitis, and is also a common attendant upon an Icterus.

Our Patient, you heard, complained of it at length so that I am apt to suspect there is an obstruction of the Liver, tho' I don't believe it has come the length of a Schirrus.

Another, and I believe the most common cause of an Icterus, is Calculous Concretions obstructing the Bile or Common Duct. There is no part of the Body in which Calculi have not been found, altho' in no part so frequently as about the Liver, not even in the Pids-  
=supot urinary Bladder. Tho' something is also found in Males, who for Common have such Concretions in their Uters.

The Calculi which generally occasion the Icterus are frequently found in the Gall Bladder, whence they are pushed into the Ducts. If a stone sticks in the Bile Duct, but a slight Jaundice will follow, as the Hepatic is still open, whereby a greater quantity of Bile is carried into the Gut, but it is a very ordinary opinion and I don't see how a Jaundice is produced at all.

Anatomists

Anatomists have never been able to find a direct passage from the liver to the gall bladder, by which the bile could pass, they have therefore imagined that the Hepatic Vile in its course thro' the Duct partly regurgitates thro' the Cystic Duct, and so by degrees fills the gall bladder. If this Opinion had been true in fact, then, then supposing the Cystic Duct is entirely obstructed then no Vile can be sent into the bladder, and what was there before the obstruction will probably by its long stay than the finer part taken up by the absorbent Veins, the rest is inspissated and remains behind, hence it would appear that no Jaundice would appear or be produced from this Cause alone, but if a stone fills up the passage of the Ductus Communis, a Jaundice of the worst kind will follow, for neither the Cystic nor Hepatic Vile can be sent into the Duodenum, but must be continually accumulating, till at last the gall bladder becomes quite full and distended: By this Distention and the increased Acrimony of the Vile from its long stagnating, the nervosa fibrae are irritated, and those of the Stomach brought into converse by sympathy, hence Vomiting is produced, with what the Surgeon: Contractions of the abdominal Viscera & muscles make a considerable degree of pressure upon the gall bladder, it cannot empty its contents into



76. into the Gut, as the way is struck up by stone. The Bile must therefore be thrown in upon the blood, and so bring on the Disease; if we suppose the Bile to be separated by proper Vessels opening immediately into the Gall Bladder, the same effect will follow from an obstruction of the Cystic Duct tho' at larger Intervals, as much Bile can pass by the Hepatic Duct —

A fit of the Jaundice from this Cause will perhaps wear off in a few days, and the Patient will seem very well, but all this time a quantity of fresh Bile is accumulating, and whenever the Bladder is distended to such a pitch, then the Vomiting Jaundice and all the Symptoms recur in order. In this way I have seen fifteen or sixteen Stones lay too, every one of which caused a fit of the Disease.

There is still another, and an incurable Cause of an Icterus viz, the Ducts growing together, and the union of which I have seen in this House from dissections.

The common effects of a Jaundice are either in the Duodenum or the blood, the absence of the Bile in the first & its presence in the last, if continued any time produce the worst of consequences. — The Bile in the Duodenum answers a great many valuable purposes, is absolutely necessary that without it we should not live long —

It

The principal qualities are, its being an universal Re- 77.  
-solvent of all our fluids, hence its singular Virtue in  
Digestion. In our Stomach and Intestines a large quantity  
of Viscid stuff and mucus is generated, this the Bile ~~etc~~  
-temperates thoroughly and fit for being absorbed and  
expelled: The vast Variety of Aliments we take down  
it mixes and unites into one Homogeneous fluid, by its  
acrimony it stimulates the Guts, assists the entry of  
the Chyle, by the Lactesals, and the Expulsion of the  
Excrements by the Anus, and it likewise gives a so-  
-lour to the Faces.

If the Bile then is wanting in the Summa Via there is  
soon a large Accumulation of Ailegm, the Stomach is  
overloaded and weakened as well as the Intestines for  
in health there is always some small quantity of Bile  
in the Stomach which gets in at the relaxed Pylorus, the  
Patient is sick, Digestion so very ill carried on, the app-  
-etite is lost, the Belly commonly bound, & the faces of a  
white Colour. But the Bile mixed with the blood for any  
time produces the worst of Effects. The most immediate  
effect is, to render the whole surface of the body yellow,  
from its colour, the Urine is likewise red from the same  
Cause, and a bit of linen tinged in it is yellow, but the worst  
Circumstance of it is, that it entirely displaces the Crassie of  
the



70. The blood, so that scarce any crassamentum remains, but the whole is converted into serum, which escaping by the Lateral Vessels is collected into the Cavities of the Body and forms a Dropsie,

I would fain hope that our Patient is none of the worst kind, I suspect him to be from the mucus, and there may be a small obstruction of the Liver. — This morning I ordered him a Vomit by the Shock of which I have seen people at once relieved from a Jaundice caused by the Infarction of the Ducts from mucus. — It is however no bad sign that our Patient is no worse after it. I think his Colour is rather better than before, he says he is sensible of the difference himself. The Vomit gave him two Stools but neither what he Vomited or what he purged had the least Yellow in it, or the Colour of the Milk, which I am very much surpris'd at. To morrow he gets an Asperient Stiver of the Asperient Root, Tamarinds & Sena, which will not only clean the Intestines, of what Suburra may be collected in them, but by entering the blood which a small part of it only can do, it will help to resolve Obstacles and obstructions it meets with in so much that a long continued use of these remedies might entirely dissolve the blood into a more serum —

March

March 3-

79

This man has got the Stiver three times, the first time he purged Bile. He is now a great deal better, his faces are coloured and the Bile now gets acccept into the gut, but as there is still some Bile in the blood, the yellowness still continue in some degree. This Jaundice told you was none of the worst kind, but arose from Obdurate Humour or Phlegm, obstructing the common duct, for I do not think as told you before, that an obstruction of the cystic duct alone would produce a Jaundice. I saw this confirmed I think, in Colonel Charteris; He had been in flunder and drank the Spaw there, and used several other remedies, he had no Jaundice at all, but had great difficulty of breathing with the symptoms of the Hydrops Pectoris, for he could not lie in some postures — I opened his belly when he died, there was a great deal of matter in the Thorax, the stomach was greatly distended, and the coats very thin, there was found a large Stone about the bigness of a walnut in the cystic duct, the gall bladder was prodigiously distended and contained a white coloured liquor of the consistence of Mile and hardly bitter, this seems to be only a liquor exuded from the Gall bladder.

The difference of the Bile in the Gall bladder & the Hepatic Bile is owing to the stagnating in the Gall bladder —

Acue



## Ague

Inguw McDonald - There are different species of Intermittents, in some the Paroxysm returns every day, in others every other day, and in others every third day. I don't pretend to account for the differences of these Intermittions, i.e. how the fit should return every day, in another kind every second day &c. We see that Cold or moist Air is aptest to produce Agues because they stop Perspiration &c.

For this Reason Holland and Flanders as they are full of Canals and have so much swampy ground, are very apt to produce Agues.

Agues are divided into Vernal and Autumnal. The Vernal for ordinary are from February to August, and the Autumnal from August to February again. The warm weather cures the Vernal Agues if the person have no particular Acrimony or Crudity in his fluids, but you can never cure the Autumnal ones till the Spring, because the weather is always growing colder and moister, not but that we could stop it but then it would return upon the slightest Cause. Quasians do not work so much as Quodians, and Tertians as you see in our Patient.

It

It is to be remarked that those who have had agues of  
before are very ready to ascribe upon their being exposed  
to cold air in the heat, as blowing of the east wind  
gives them Trivora, and generally they have Perse-  
cutions thro' their whole Life.

There are some particular Circumstances in this  
man's Case, as first he has no Crisis in the hot fit by  
sweat, neither has his Urine that catarrhous Sediment  
which is deposited in Agues, and he is feverish after  
the fit from the Febrile matter being contained in  
his body. Perhaps the Skin of Highlanders may  
be of a harder nature than other people, which may  
hinder the sweat. I therefore intend to open the  
pores of the Skin, and shorten the fits which are  
protracted by want of this Evacuation. But first of  
all I design to cleanse the Præcordia, which is always  
necessary in Agues. With this intention then I  
shall order him a Vomit with some Tinct. Sacch.  
and then some Purgative. I know not whether I  
shall cure this Ague, or let it alone till the spring  
when it will be radically cured. It would be easier  
to stop this Ague with the Bark, but the Bark  
Does



02 does not check the morbid matter, nor expel it out of the body, so that being in a moist place and exposed to a Cold air, it would immediately return again —

January 22<sup>d</sup>

After the Emetic and Purgative I ordered him the Julep Diaphoret. to be taken in an aperient Dose. The first time he used it he did not sweat till a long time thereafter but now he sweats profusely, and his Urine which formerly deposited a white Sediment like one coming out of a continued fever, now deposits a Luteo-filicious Sediment.

24<sup>th</sup>

He continues to sweat plentifully and his urine deposits a good Sediment, and altho Quartanagues are not easily cured in the winter, yet as the man is well enough otherwise, I design to put a stop to it by the use of the Mark, and then dismiss him, but this I would not do in the first, but a soon as then comes I design to give him the Mark I have ordered nothing for him in the Intervals but a bitter Infusion, for corroborating medicines, altho they do not cure the disease, yet they always make it better, for the weaker the Patient is the disease gains the more ground. He is not very weak, but if he were, by the natural Evacuations

Evacuation he would probably been weaker — 03  
28<sup>th</sup>

As I told I could give him the Mark, I have ordered him the Elect. Febrifug. Phar. Sacchar. & every three hours so as to consume the quantity before the accession of a new fit. If he had not been well and in good health otherwise I would not have endeavored to have cured it till the Spring.

Small Pox  
David Young after being exposed to cold was seized with Shivering, which were soon succeeded by Pain in the Head & Back with other febrile symptoms. He was bled, got a Glyster, and after that a mixture of Sp. mindereri. by which he fell into a Sweat. Now his Complaints are greatly gone, and his urine deposits a good sediment, tho' this be very simple, yet something may be learned from it. We can never have a sweat while the Vessels are distended with blood, or the pulse has any degree of hardness. I say you can never have



Of a sweat, you may indeed have a clamminess, but never such as will relieve the Patient from the Disease, but if you would have a critical sweat, you must have a soft pulse, for when the Patient is disposed to a right sweat, the pulse grows fuller but never soft and free, so that Physicians much Vvant in Practice will tell you when the Patient will have a right sweat. If then at this time you assist nature well with Diluent Drinks and some Sudorifics, such as s<sup>pt</sup>. mindown, which receives no great heat in the body, nor accelerates the pulse, then you will have a sweat of a good kind.

All the Sudorifics that were wont to be used since Hippocrates day were of too warming and heating a kind and raised too great a fever and rigidity in the Vessels, and so could not produce a sweat, for the Vessels must always be low before a sweat is produced.

Another method sure with good success to produce a sweat is, a Vinegar posset, and for you are driven there is any degree of Putrefaction, where the breath smells ill, the urine high ~~coloured~~ and of a deep color and the Patient loathes his food and sometimes throws

trous up good Mile. The way I commonly make the 85.  
Spect is this, a Chapin of milk and a mulchen of water  
this is brought to the Boil, and when it is boiling you  
throw in ʒi of Vinegar or if you want it to be a ʒp  
as to have one or two Spoonfuls to the pound,  
then it separates into a thin whey and a white  
lard. — This makes a very agreeable Drink &  
there is no remedy more apt to produce a Sweat  
in such Circumstances, as I before mentioned than  
this, — This fever of his seems to have been a  
Synochus non putris, which does not produce such  
a Stagnation of the Blood, so that the matter can be  
easily concocted.

In simple fevers the Crisis is often by the skin  
than any other way —

That night this man came in he got a Glyster, was  
bled, and a good deal of Stool brought away, &c.  
which too the Vesels were relaxed, and the Heat  
Taken away. I have not seen his Urine; It is possible  
he may have another feverish Paroxysm. If his  
urine had a red sediment like brick Dust, I would  
suspect he would have return

April 7th

Told you that this man had given an account  
of a rest that would bring on a fever, yet which  
I had



26. talked of him, the small Pox came out on him; the  
are of a good kind, and not many of them, nor do they  
come nor run together, and the fever is entirely abated.

There is hardly any other indication here than to take  
him in a moderate degree of warmth, for if the fire  
was too great, or if he got any healing medicines  
that might bring on a Fever, which would hinder  
a suppuration, and in the end of the Pox that fever  
would cause too great a desorption. Therefore  
I have given him no medicines, because not ne-  
cessary. Yesterday, indeed he complained of mor-  
tain, because the suppuration was beginning.

There are three kinds of Fever in the small Pox,  
the Eruptive fever, which ceases when the Pox are  
come out, but on the fourth day the suppuration  
begins which is attended with a great degree  
of Scurvy in the Pulse, sometimes the Eruption  
is not complicated till the sixth day, but the worst  
fever is the putrid one, which arises from the de-  
scription of the purulent matter from the surface  
of the skin, which is carried to the Lungs and by its ac-  
tion very often creates a fatal Peripneumony, for the  
Pulmonary artery with the first that this venous matter can  
reach, & must be carried there. Now, if its branches are not  
open

open, it causes an obstruction there — There are 97  
some Instances where it is carried to the Brain  
but this happens more rarely, sometimes it falls  
upon the Guts, and the Patient is seized with violent  
crises and purulent stools, which is very lucky for  
him at other times it breaks out into Boils and  
Follicles on the Skin, which suppurate and is very  
happy for the Patient, for tho' he is uneasy thro'  
the Suppuration of these Boils, yet they cleanse  
his Constitution of the purulent matter.

We got a Glyster as he was ordered being continued.  
And really that keeping the belly open thro' the whole  
course of the Disease is very serviceable, for  
surely if they be stopped, that will raise a great  
degree of a Fever —

The Patients dreaded nothing so much as Loosness  
in the small Pox, which seldom happens now a days,  
and therefore never gave purgatives for fear of a Di-  
arrhoea towards the end of the disease, but I don't see  
what harm a Loosness can do in the end of the small  
Pox for by it the remains of y<sup>e</sup> purulent matter would be  
carried off according to Dr. Mead. But a Loosness seldom happens  
especially in Adults, and if a Child have too loose a belly,  
it



It is easily reconciled by an Opium or Diacodiate  
But my Practice is to keep the Belly clear from the  
beginning of the small pox unto their fall, and never  
observed any bad consequence from it, therefore if our  
Patient gets not a stool every day, I will order him  
a Glyster every two days, of a pound of tepid water  
for this is sufficient to dissolve any bad faces, and to  
lubricate the passages. A purgative Glyster would  
not have been so proper, as it would make too great  
a Revulsion from the Skin.

I do not know at what time this man received the  
Infection which I would be glad to know, because he had  
an accidental Fever would excite the Disease soon  
or otherwise it would be a reason why people after  
Inoculation ought to be confined to the House, for if  
in the Interval after Inoculation any accidental  
Cause should happen which might excite a fever,  
this would make the Disease still more malignant.

10<sup>th</sup>

This man is in a very good way of recovery, a great  
many Pustules on his face and hands are now  
crusted, he has neither Cough, nor any degree of  
Fever, which can distress him much, because  
the Pustules are of a good kind, and few in  
number

89

number three could not be very great Prescription  
of prudent matter.

11<sup>th</sup>

His Physic is ordered to be repeated and he who be  
dismissed being quite well

## Diarrhoea and Dysentery

William Brymer was admitted to the Royal In-  
firmary for a severe pain in his Throat, which had  
seized him after a fever, and had been of a long  
standing. In the end of November the pain spread  
over all his body, his pulse turned frequent, and  
getting some gripes in his belly, he had several  
bloody stools, the first day there stools and  
Looseness harassed him in the beginning, but  
sometime after he passed no more blood, and his  
gripes began to grow easier, holding him an  
hour or two before he went to stool, he used  
to be obliged to rise frequently in the night time, & his  
stools for ordinary are very fetid, but what he now passes  
does



90. does not smell and he is never disturbed in the night  
time, & his stools for ordinary are very fetid, he has  
been treated in the ordinary method already, but with  
very little effect, being quite emaciated, and scarce able  
to walk upon crutches. He has been plyed with Rhu-  
-barb, Sallap, Pul. Cere cum L.L. and till within a few  
a few days that he has used the Pul. Cere his Diarrhoea  
is as never abating, this it seems has reduced his loose  
to four or five stools a day, which are whitish and  
mucous without any blood, and but little gripes.  
He is taking about ʒ<sup>ss</sup> of L.L. at night in  
some mint Water, which he thinks has been of con-  
siderable service to him.

This last disease is plainly a Dysentery, tho' from  
the want of bloody stools or Tenesmus, you may be apt  
to think it a simple Diarrhoea. The difference is this, a  
Diarrhoea consists in the Patient having frequent  
Liquid stools entirely without gripes or blood, whereas  
a Dysentery may be without blood, but never with-  
out gripes.

It commonly begins as in our patient do.<sup>th</sup> Inflammatory Fe-  
-ver, Heat, Thirst, pain &c. and indeed in this Case is an Inflam-  
-matory disease, or at least partakes greatly of one, y<sup>t</sup>. blood being  
rarely from any rupture of the blood vessels, but from an  
Anatomosio

anastomosis, and hence we see blood frequently mixed  
with the faeces without any pain. — This evacuation of  
blood tho' often but in small quantity eases the pain as it  
does in our patient, and is a sort of a Revolution of the  
Inflammation, when the obstructing fluids are propelled  
from the Vessels, which are distended by the obstruction  
and relaxed by the flow of liquor to the part, so as to  
allow an easy passage into the Cavity of the Guts. This  
is much in the same way as water injected into the me-  
mentary will arise thro' small Tubes, into the Intestines.  
Dysentery has frequently to rise in a different manner  
when it is preceded by a Diarrhoea, in this case there  
is always a secretion of thin Liquors into the Guts  
from perhaps a small Irritation, yet it may occasion  
essentially a secretion without raising Gripe. When  
other Circumstances concur, or these thin Humours may  
be poured in upon the Guts by a sort of metastasis,  
and lastly from a Laxity of the parts it may be deposited  
there more readily than in any other place, This sort of  
deluge must by and by wash off their mucus that line them,  
and leave the Internal Coat bare in several places, which will  
be affected by the smallest Irritation, so that a sort of In-  
flammation must arise, & for this reason it is that Diarrhoeas  
so frequently and so naturally land in Dysenteries. S



92. A Dysentery introduced then evacuations an excre-  
tion of two kinds of matter by its immediate stimulus  
upon the Intestines. The mucus contained in the Glands is  
often secreted in large quantities, sometimes without being  
mixed with any other liquor, and so we find these people  
very often pass rosy stuff like starch or butter, that seems  
to be that mucus which is secreted just as it is from the  
Glands. This rosy stuff is very commonly indisposed  
evacuated by the Patients, but with the most severe  
Tenesmus. I have often than once seen them pass  
a small quantity of Jelly like stuff two or three  
minutes after a stool, this never mislead to give imme-  
diate care. It could scarce be imagined that such  
thick or substance could occasion the violent irritation,  
yet the very moment it is evacuated not the least Mi-  
-mucus remains, this is very unaccountable. I have  
seen it of different Colours, sometimes yellow, but  
besides this sort of matter there is a thin aqueous sort  
of liquor thrown off in large quantities. This is the  
liquor Partium which is secreted from the liquor Pa-  
-tum into the Intestines by stimulus onto the  
Coatons (as I said before), whereby the Intestines are  
excited into Spasms, and Contractions, and press upon  
the neighbouring parts and squeeze out the thin  
Humours; thus all the Glandular liquor of

of the Abdomen and even the Fat is absorbed from the Omentum, and by the splanchnic Vessels carried into the Liver and derived into the Guts, so that in a few days people are quite exhausted by the immoderate evacuations. — In this way I imagine Purgatives act when the Vessels continue for any time pouring out their fluids, by that very circumstance they are so relaxed & opened that without any further stimulus they are not able to hinder the Liquor from running off any other way. This is much the case with our Patient, he has little a loose reef, but that cannot proceed from any considerable degree of Plethora, as he is but little griped he has no Tenesmus, and but little Flatus, both which in Dysenteries are the principal signs of Plethora. The first proceeding from the mucus being absorbed off the Rectum, and the Gut suffering constant Irritation, tho' by the bye it is very easily cured. The Flatus again being Elastic, the Air confined between the contracted parts distends the Guts, increases greatly the Irritation and pain, and what wrapes up the patient much relief; but that there is some degree of Plethora is certain, from the want of appetite, for what he takes won't digest, and so will degenerate into Rind. As to what may be



94. the particular Cause of our Patients Disease, I cannot determine. The pain of his Knee was probably of the Rheumatic kind & seated in the Ligaments. Now as the matter which Occasioned the pain was so mobile, & sometimes to be in the thigh, and sometimes in the knee it may very well be turned into the Guts, and we have the more reason to suspect this because of the appearance of his Guts and looseness all this external pain ceases, but Cold wrong Diet and many other such motions may give rise to it. It has always been reckoned difficult to cure a Dysentery, especially when the long continuance of the Evacuation has Occasioned a great Laxity and debility of the Vessels and Guts —

The Intention of Cure is to strengthen the Guts and resolve the Flux — This Intention may be executed two ways — 1<sup>st</sup>. By such medicines as are astringent and give a new force to the parts —

2<sup>dly</sup> The second method is more successful and less dangerous, by taking of the weakening Cause by diverting the Secretion another way: Thus, whenever there is a Looseness, the Perspiration is very small, and the Skin dry, when the least resistance is at the surface of the body, the Humours flow that way; This method of Cure

w

is observed to be the more successful, the more similar <sup>9<sup>th</sup></sup>  
the Secution is. The Very watery stools are more  
easily stopt by promoting a Diaphoresis, than when  
the Circulation is more solid or less fluid.

The first and simplest method of making this Pre-  
clusion is, by external Warmth, and this by only  
keeping the Patient in a very warm place and near  
a good fire —

Another method is by making the Patient wear flannel  
and Shifts and Drawers. I have seen this succeed when  
the most effectual Medicines were of no service —

A third way of exciting a constant moisture on  
the Skin is by internal Medicines, the principal  
of which are Aromatics mixed with Opium, so that  
which diffuse a great Heat over the body and  
promote a plentiful Perspiration, or a small degree  
of sweat, and the Opium at the same time taking  
off the Stimulus from the Guts, the Perulsion  
is the more easily taken place and the mucus in  
the Intestines will be allowed to collect in some  
greater quantity, without being violently thrown  
off. In this method doth the Theriac method act,  
and not by any specific Virtue. —



96 Our Patient has got a Haematuria of L.L. 1<sup>st</sup> XX in  
mint water for some nights past, whereby he al-  
ways evacuates a little, is not obliged to rise in the  
night as usually, and has less gripes than formerly  
when he goes to stool. This Make for a hint to  
add some more Diaphoretic to his Haematuria, so  
that I shall give 1<sup>st</sup> XXV of sp. Sal aromat.  
with the L.L.

This method of Cure answers very well, when  
there is no Acrimony or a single liquid Evacuation  
or Gripes merely from a braced mucus, but blunt  
only the sense of Irritation, and do not correct  
the Irritating Cause. It can only be a palliative  
cure, where there is any acid matter lodged in  
the Gut, and this never mispires to happen when  
the disease is of long standing, This is the reason  
why Vomits and purges are so much used in Dysen-  
teries, for they have no other effect than that they  
Evacuate the Acrimony; and to show that this is  
the way they operate, we find that after a Vomit or  
purgative the Gripes are more troublesome, for by these  
medicines the Irritating matter which was at rest is  
brought into motion before it can be expelled, not

10

is more effectual in shaking loose the viscid humor 97.  
In the beginning of the Diarrhoea and Dysenteries  
than a brisk purge, and we ought to expell it directly  
by a purgative, nor will a purgative taken first do any  
considerable service, for I have seen a very brisk dose  
of Physic given without evacuating any mucus, &  
by giving a gentle Purgative after the shock of the  
Vomit, the mucus has been expelled in great quan-  
tities. Since the Discovery of Ipecacuan we have  
a safe innocent and certain Emetic, a thing greatly  
want'd before, and of the last importance in Physic  
that I look upon this as the best medicine in the  
Materia Medica, and it has the qualification that it  
cannot be over dosed, so that I have seen Patients Vomit  
early with  $\frac{3}{4}$  and sometimes afterwards  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss  
could Vomit them equally well. For a proper purgative  
in this Case Rhubarb has always been look'd upon  
as the most advantageous, scouring & at the same time strength-  
ning the intestines, but then after the effects of this purgative  
are over, it not only laxes the Patient more than before, but in  
the meantime of its operation, it commonly increases of Gripes,  
and excites such Qualms as render it insupportable. This makes  
the Ipecacuan with powder of Ipecacuan in small doses three  
bar, or five grains, continued for some time every day. We know  
that



90 that all Emetics turn Purgatives, and all Purgatives Emetics  
by altering the Dose; so I have seen in a Dysentery & Diarrhea  
= rhœa a few grains given on the day after Vomiting, prove  
purgatives, and in this Case is more effectual.

The way then I shall treat this Patient, is this; I will order  
him directly ʒi of the Tinct. Specular, next morning he shall  
have four or five grains of the powder, and at night his Dia-  
=phoretic Stomatus, and Pulv. Cera, which Course shall be  
continued for some time. There is only one thing that  
makes me suspect Acrimony in our Patient's Case, &  
that is, the great advantage he found from the Pul.  
Cera Testac. for till he got this powder, his looseness  
never began to abate —

I believe I was the first who thought of or tried this me-  
dicine, my reason for mixing was with an absorbent  
powder was, that in the composition of the Vitrum Cera,  
the good effect was from the wax, but then the Antimony  
being so rough a medicine, hinders our giving enough of  
the powder to have any considerable action, whereas in it-  
self the Nitrium can contribute nothing to the cure of  
the dysentery.

Absorbent powders again, such as Pul. C. consist of such  
grully particles that very often we find they increase the Grip-  
when given by themselves; these absorbents do not affect any  
sort

sort of Acrimony, but merely when an Acid probably, 99  
and we know that putrid or acid stuff is often lodged in  
the Prime Viæ, which raises Dysenteries, Gripes and  
so on

You to answer all these Intentions above, as much  
as possible, I could think of nothing that promised better  
than Wax, combined with Terebinthine powder, for being  
covered <sup>over</sup> with wax might render them more innocent and  
give them a more universal action — This medicine  
is now generally used, and sometimes answers extramur-  
ly well, yet not at all by any specific Quality, but  
merely by the blunting quality of the wax. — There  
is a sort of Looseness which I never saw yield to  
any medicine or purgative but to this alone, and  
that is a Colliquative Diarrhoea, when pus is absorbed  
into the blood, and by the Acrimony Very often raises  
a Diarrhoea, or rather Dysentery; in this case I  
have Very often succeeded with the Puls. Cera, and there  
is a very strong instance of it in the Infirmary just  
now —

One Robert Spring had a sinus ulcer in his arm, but  
the Medici Fevers and Colliquative Diarrhoea overcame on a  
fortnight, before the operation, this was about four or five  
months, & his looseness continued ever since with <sup>condemned</sup>



100 constant hectic pulse so that he is obliged to be blood-  
ed every day or so till about ten or twelve days ago,  
when after six or seven Doses of the Pulv. Croci stopp'd  
and he found himself much easier, but a few days since  
he got no more of it, and his Looseness and gripes are re-  
turned

As to Purgatives I have only one thing more to men-  
tion, and that is a circumstance not at all taken notice of  
by Authors, Viz, Rubbing the Patients belly always  
every night with a dry Cloth; this I take to be of more  
service than a great many medicines, for as observ-  
ed before there are always acid humours lodged  
in the turnings and Plicae of the Intestines, which re-  
main thus and prove a constant stimulus. Now  
there is nothing so apt to press them out of their proper  
places, and by an external pressure and relaxation  
rubbing in all directions, the contents of the Gut are  
mixed together, so that the acid matter is now no more  
at liberty to act, when the Gripes seem to increase  
after the Irritation, but this is soon over. Thus use  
of Friction is the best thing I know for expelling the  
Flatulencies which are so uneasy in this disease  
and rendering the action of the Gut more equal. For  
the

the same reason it is, that the same is so advantageous<sup>181</sup>  
in Hysterical and Hypochondriac Patients, where the  
action of the Intestines are so very unequal, and serves  
sometimes as a sort of Exercise, shakes and looses the  
Abdominal Viscera, and gives an additional force &  
Elasticity to the Vessels, particularly the divided Intestines.

February 14<sup>th</sup> -

The two Patients, Brymer & Pringle, whom I have taken  
into my ward, I don't expect can be any better for me, how-  
ever, you may have Occasion to see desperate as well  
as favourable Cases. Both these Patients are far in the  
Bilious fever, by this the blood has all been disordered in  
the Liver. as we may discover upon first sight. - To  
know the know the Condition of a Patients blood, its not  
always necessary to open a Vein, for by merely inspect-  
ing the parts where the Cuticle is very thin, as the  
inside membrane of the Lips, Gums, Caruncles, of  
the Eyes &c. we are certain as to the density or dis-  
solution of the blood; if these parts appear red & well  
coloured, your patient has his Veins well filled w<sup>th</sup> blood of a  
good Consistence, but when they appear pale you may con-  
clude there is but little quantity of a Crispamentum, so much  
the venous and Lymphatic fluid; and this we find in the  
Case after all immoderate evacuations, where the



102. Blood not being able to maintain the Equilibrium  
and the Vessels are left Compacted is allowed to Resor-  
bate into its constituent parts —

This is a very unhappy Circumstance in a Dia-  
=rhea, yet both our Patients seem to have very  
little in their Vessels but Serum. you see the Dia-  
=rhea is more than this desolution, for the thinner  
the fluids are the after they are to run off quæ-  
=dæ sponta, this is very evident in the desolution  
of the Blood occasioned by mercury —

By the good management of the Physician the  
Evacuation may be carried off by any outlet he  
pleases. Thus we have in this Case another reason  
why an cure cannot be expected, for we have  
not only to do with a Local disease from a relaxa-  
=tion of the Vessels of the Intestines, but we have the  
the fluids in general to render less fluid, & bring  
to better Crasis.

Brymer, I think is less hectic to day than ever, I saw  
him, he had but three stools yesterday, & one this, and his  
Gripes begin now, so I expect he will have two more  
this night, he is however rather better than usual. He  
taking the medicine I told you of at last meeting. If his  
pulses

could mend & Loosenysabate at the same time, I 103.  
might have some hopes, but till then, I cannot promise  
anything. His External pain was still uncur'd, espe-  
cially about the Thine, but in his present situation we  
must be cautious of doing anything; for there espe-  
cially we must use no repellents, for very probably  
the Crisimony might be evil in upon the Guts where  
there is the least Resistance, and so smother him very  
soon.

As to Pringle the other Patient, I told you his Cure  
last day his Arm was amputated in a way never  
tried before in Scotland viz. by the Flap. I know it  
was done with all the art possible, but the circum-  
stances were very unfavourable. Till not long ago  
it was thought certain death to perform amputa-  
tion after the Healed symptoms were come on, but this  
is groundless, for a great many Operations have  
been performed in this house in his situation, but for  
the most part as the wound suppurated, the Healed symp-  
toms abated, and thus very observation makes me imagine  
that wherever the Healed symptoms are evident before the Opera-  
tion, it ought to be performed in the common way, for you  
know the very advantage proposed by the Flap is, to cure by the  
first



10<sup>th</sup> first Intention, and consequently to heal the Wound much  
quicker and easier, in this Case there is little or no sup-  
puration, tho' in my Opinion much wanted.

May the Absorption of the Pus the Depots are not only  
more stimulated into more frequent Contractions, but  
there is no menstruum known which dissolves the blood  
so Effectually as Pus.

A natural Effect of this fever is to throw off the offend-  
ing matter by the skin, but if the Depots there do not  
admit so cavity of it, the next Course is by the Guts.  
Now by the common way of Amputation, the large sup-  
puration gives a very fine outlet for the purulent  
matter mixed with the blood to be propelled, and the  
longer the Suppuration continues, the greater Chance  
will the Patient have of getting out of his bedie  
fever.

The Tilap method not only takes away the Chance  
from a long suppuration but there is another Incon-  
=venience as in its for suppose the Tilap is ever so exac-  
=ly applied to the stump, it is a great Chance, if after  
the Inflammation is over, there be no Vacuities left.  
So that if the Internal parts conglutinate, while  
there is suppuration, there is a constant Ferment for the  
Bedie fever as the Pus must be absorbed, and  
it is

it is further observed by the Surgeons of the Army, who <sup>105</sup>  
were in the last Campaign, when numbers had opera-  
-tions of this kind, that none were observed to re-  
-cover but those who had their Stitches cut very time-  
-ously, for the Stitches must be all close together at  
first as to keep the parts close together, but as soon  
as the Inflammation comes on, the parts greatly  
swell, the thread are distended and the parts torn,  
and commonly end in a gangrene, if not timely  
and immediately prevented by drawing out the Stitches,  
you won't probably apprehend that from the Stitches  
being so violently the Stretch there would hazard  
of such bad effects; but it is certainly more from  
that than from the muscular flesh; for I never  
witnessed any piece of Surgery performed where  
the needle was neglected, but the worst of symptoms  
commonly followed —

A



# A Serious Cholic

John Alsop had his finger bit by a Dog, the wound never suppurated right, and appeared in a mortified state, to prevent which I ordered him an Antiseptic Fomentation and a Cataplasm of the same nature from which the Tension is gone and it is not near so discoloured as it was. I could have given him the Peruvian Bark to promote the Suppuration, but this was contraindicated by a Cough and Stitches he had; Had his hand been in imminent danger, I would have given him the Bark —

The Suppuration is going on very well, he complains of Headach & Scurvy as if proceeding from his Stomach. I have ordered him Sp. C. C. which is a good remedy against his Scurvy, and next day to prevent its return I will order him a Vomitive.

February 18<sup>th</sup>

There is a sinus which runs up the back of his hand, which seems to affect the Vaginae of the Tendons. This sheath of the Tendons is necessary to keep them moveable and when there is a Suppuration here, they cohere with the neighbouring parts. — He

has been extremely costive of late & yesterday when  
went to stool, the Faeces were so hard that he could not  
any of them evacuated. soon after this he was  
diseased with a pain in his Belly, Convulsions over  
his whole body, and felt as if he was to be choked,  
which was owing to wind distending the Oesophagus  
and compressing the Arteria Arteria, he then got a  
piper, and yesterday two others, but none of them  
operated so effectually as to bring off that load of hard  
Faeces which were in his Guts. The pain was easier  
especially from a mixture of Sp. Saliv. Aromat.  
Sinec. Cast. & L. L.

This Disease was a nervous Cholera, which would  
arise either from the matter of the Wand taken into  
the blood, which if it was the cause would be more  
dangerous, but I rather think it was from costiveness,  
When people are costive, the Faeces are accumulated  
in the beginning of the Colon, or what is called the  
Caecum, and rather here than in any other place, because  
they must ascend contrary to their Gravity. I have  
known such an accumulation of Faeces as to be  
felt externally —  
While the faeces stagnate here, the more fluid parts are  
dissipated



100. dissipated, and the remaining thick parts adhere to the  
Intestines, so that I have seen white a purgative was given  
that after 4 or 5 liquid stools were come away, the  
feces remained after all, which stagnating have been  
acid and stimulate the coats of the Intestines, and by  
their bulk they press <sup>up</sup> upon the small ones, that with  
difficulty any thing can be passed, how then shall  
the belly be opened? for if you were to give a  
purgative, it would probably turn to an Emetic  
as the Guts are so much irritated that they cannot  
suffer any further irritation, and solid Purgatives  
would not be so proper, because the hardness of the  
Feces must be dissolved, which ought to be done by  
a thin liquor, therefore I would have ordered him either  
but a purgative would have a stimulus, although  
this would be too strong, for which reason I resolved  
first to lubricate the Guts, and, with this view I ordered  
him a mixture of syrup of pale Rose and Oil. for  
any oil lubricates the Intestines and produces a loose  
belly, and if the Guts cohere, it loosens that cohesion  
and also relaxes any partial spasm to which the Guts are  
affected, for when the wind is contained within these parts  
which are then contracted, the Guts are distended, and from  
the

the Sympathy between the Intercostals and the eighth <sup>109</sup>  
pair of nerves, Convulsions are produced all over the  
body —

I have only ordered him to take the mixture frequently  
to night, which has  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Oil and as much Syrup  
of pale Rose — This procured him an easy stool.  
I wont give him any sharper purgative, but allow  
his Guts to rest, but if it does not operate, I will  
give him an Infusion of Senna, and to make  
it more agreeable I will add some of the Scrophu-  
laria aquatica, and to quicken its operation,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  of Sal Glauber, which operates soon. Some  
Authors ascribe to the Scrophularia aquatica a  
Virtue of correcting the griping quality of  
Senna, tho I am not quite certain about it, it  
is best however to err on the safest side, if he  
turns worse towards Evening his Purgative shall  
be Repeated —

His Complaints being now quite gone, he is  
to be turned over to the House —

Rheumatism



# Rheumatism

William W. Kay after a Journey in cold weather and lying in wet clothes was seized with pains all over his body, which seated themselves in his Joints.

What I proposed when I admitted him was, To put him upon a gentle Course of mercury, and the Decoction of the Woods, but his pulse was so feverish that I was obliged to forbear it for some time, therefore he had a Purg. Stewar. with Salts, but his pulse was not reduced to its natural State, next he got a small Dose of Pill. mercur. Laxant, and yesterday a small Dose of mercur. Pills, but his pulse today was quicker, which hindered me from proceeding with the mercury, so I ordered him to be bled — I don't mean to salivate him, but to give him as much mercury as will affect his blood and cause an absorption of the matter stagnating in the Cells of his Wriots —

It is always necessary to give it till it affect the mouth, that we may know there is sufficient quantity sent into the blood, & we can determine it to any part.

In

In Chronic Rheumatism the Tumour is not thin III  
but of a gelatinous nature, therefore blisters applied  
to the part affected would be very successful in ex-  
truding the gelatinous matter, but as his blood is  
thick, he would need a more general Remedy. Therefore  
I have given him Mercury which dissolves the  
gelatinous matter, so that it can be taken into the  
Blood, for if you give caustic medicines before  
the blood is sufficiently dissolved, you push it  
on some other part, and if that Lintor or Virid  
matter fall upon the Lungs, it produces a fatal  
Pleurisy, or if on the Brain it produces  
Languor, and the Patient Dozes away.

An Example of this kind I saw in a Lady who had Rheu-  
matic pains in her joints, her Arms were swelled &  
by the use of the cold Bath they fell off the swelling  
but she fell into a stupor and expired — and I have  
known Cases where it has fallen into the Lungs,  
and if it happens to fall on these places it is never  
cured —

March 24<sup>th</sup>

I have ordered him ten grains of the mercurial Pills to mix  
them with Castile soap that they may the sooner dissolve on  
the Stomach, for mercury will sometimes lie a long time in



112. The Stomach, and perhaps two or three doses of it will go out of the Stomach at once, and so by entering the blood in so large a quantity will produce a Salivation too soon, but this may be prevented by mixing it with Soap, by which it is sufficiently dissolved in the Stomach and gradually mixed with the blood. —

I have been trying him to the *Vinum benedictum* given as an alternative — Since Paracelsus time the Antimonial medicines were in great Vogue, but as their operation is uncertain, they are not much used; if given in large quantities they vomit, if in small, they purge, if given in so large quantities as not to vomit, or purge, they dissolve the blood and turn Scurfies.

The *Hepar Antimonij* has been observed to produce strange effects in many stubborn diseases, for the same to be some thing very subtle in it, for in Methe wine we see it gives a strong infusion or Tincture to the wine, and yet it loses none of its weight. In Methe wine when given in small doses dissolves the blood and proves Scurfies.

A very remarkable instance of its power in dissolving the blood had in a Patient who had a Mania, he was of so acute a sensation that you could not give him any medicine but

but he would perceive it. I dissolved XXX grains of 13.  
Metric Tartar in one pound of water and mixed that in  
spoonfuls with his meat, it not only kept his Belly  
open, but purged him, and in three months by the use of  
it he was thrown into an Anasarca, Hydrops, Edema  
and Aritia, which could be from no other thing than the  
use of this, for the Gentleman had all his Viscera  
sound enough, his Diet was regular and he had a good  
deal of Exercise —

Our Patient has got two Doses of it in an aperient  
Decoction to promote sweat, but he still complains of  
Pain in his wrists, & when they leave them, they seize  
some other part, as always happens in Rheumatic cases  
in the Joint. It were easier to push the Gout from the  
Joint, but then you drive it into the Brain, Stomach  
or Lungs perhaps, but the Radical is to dissolve  
the Viscosity or Lector from which the disease arises,  
for the blood is of a glutinous nature, and if you dissect  
the parts after Death, you'll find a great deal of the  
glutinous matter in them. —

I believe Dr. James's Powder against fever is of the same  
nature, I mean, of the Antimonial medicine, as Metric Tartar,  
and I believe Metric wine would produce the same effects —  
This powder often has different ways of operating, it sometimes



11<sup>th</sup>. Vomits, and sometimes purges, especially if the Patient is  
is not very robust, and sometimes when the Patient is not  
very robust it proves Emetic, Cathartic, & Sudorific  
Antimonial med. produce different Effects in different  
Patients, and in the same Patient at different times,  
for I have seen what would vomit at one time would  
not do at another, so that their Operation is very un-  
certain —

Antimonial Emetics sometimes brings on Hiccup, &  
Animi Delirium, but now we have a much safer Vom-  
the Squacuan for which and the Peruvian Bark we are  
much obliged to the west Indies — I am persuaded the  
Emetic Tartar and Diaphoretic Antimony would  
produce the same Effects as Sams's powder —

27<sup>th</sup>

The Mercury goes off partly by the Skin and Kidneys,  
for his water is a great deal thicker than usual, with  
a copious white Sediment as happens in Chronic Rhe-  
matism, and it is a good sign when we can bring  
it to that thickness.

April 27<sup>th</sup>

The slow mercurial Course which I proposed has succeeded  
very well, the pain is abated the swelling gone.

1<sup>st</sup>

Some hoar or other he felt cold, but by sweating & keeping  
him

is best he is better, for in such a case nothing is more 115.  
easier than to give the patient some of the sp. munder.  
and the Ephemeral Decoction to produce a sweat &  
especially to promote it —

## Pain in the stomach.

John Taylor had an Itch relieved by rubbing  
with Brimstone but took no Physic after it, in a  
few days after this he began decline, and was seized  
with a pain in his stomach, then sometimes with pain  
in his Head. It was in the end of March he was  
rubbed with the Brimstone in Summer he went  
to a mineral well but his disease continued much  
the same, only when he came home he thought  
it turned worse by a step he got.

Another Symptom he has that his feet are for ordi-  
nary Cold, and the colder they are the pain in his  
Stomach is commonly worse, he has of late had  
a little outstriking on his skin, but its very  
dry and does not itch much, his belly is re-  
gular, the pain of his stomach worse when he is  
coastive.

(when)



116 When he is very ill his Urine is scanty, slow thick  
and in an ill smell, when he is easier it is in greater  
quantity, he complains of a Depression, which he says  
is worse when he sits than when he walks, which  
is surprising; it is perhaps easier upon a slight mo-  
tion, but am sure was he to use any great motion  
it would be worse —

The Cause of his disease is a very common one, viz.  
a repelled outbreking, whereby the Acid Humour is  
thrown upon the Mucous of the Internal Viscera.  
That any Tumor of that kind is of an Acid nature is  
evident from its itching. Now I must denote constant  
capello this Humour and here may be called acpe-  
=sic, and indeed it and the Peruvian Bark are  
the only specifics I know. — I say repelled, for after  
using it, I have seen febrils and Epilepsies produced —

This man was seized with a pain in the Stomach  
soon after repelling the Humour, nor does this pass  
in his Stomach proceed from any weakness, but from  
Spasms which I think this Humour creates, nor do  
I think there can be any degree of Inflammation  
raised, but rather Spasms, which would not myself produce  
pain, for when the two Orifices are constricted, the first is retained  
in

in the Stomach, which rarifies and causes it to be 117  
greatly distended.

All diseases from a pulled out striking an easily  
remedied by a dose of ~~Physic~~ <sup>Physic</sup> or two after the  
Primm stone, but in our Patient it is no case mat-  
ter to set the Stomach right after it is out of order,  
From this mans case Looke I believe ~~this blood~~  
is in a dissolved state w<sup>t</sup> some acrimony along  
w<sup>t</sup> it, and as that acrimony will be dissolved in  
the Serous part, by corroding the nerves it occa-  
sions the fluxus of heat which he has. He is most  
sensible of the Palpitation of his Heart when lying  
upon his left side, because the Apex of his Heart is  
then upon his Ribs, but there is another cause from  
the palpitation of his Heart, that is, a Distension  
of his Stomach, for whenever he swallows wind he  
is eased; he feels that flap or ~~clap~~ <sup>clap</sup> in his breast more  
when his Stomach is distended, because it presses  
the Diaphragm upwards, and so leaves less room for  
the heart. I am surpris'd he is not much distressed w<sup>t</sup>.  
Newon Cholick which people in his disease are commonly  
subject to.

Another symptom tho' no uncommon one is, that of the  
Coldness of his feet, this always happens to people in this



Complaints any body troubled w<sup>th</sup> Spasms in the stomach or  
Intestines ought to take particular care of keeping their feet warm  
for there is a considerable sympathy betwixt the stomach  
and feet and Spasms of the stomach are more frequent  
from cold of the feet than any other part.

As to his breathing being more difficult when he sits, I  
told you yesterday, I am persuaded if he was to use  
any great motion, he would be worse, for people  
who have their blood depraved are much subject to  
Palpitations of the heart after motion because as  
long as they are at rest their blood stagnates and  
returns but very slowly, till by the action of the  
muscle it is made to return in greater quantity  
to the heart as we see Chlorotic Girls, have a  
difficulty of breathing being worse upon any  
Violent motion, so that there could be no reason  
for his breathing being worse while he sits unless  
the Div Arter was so low that the blood could stagnate  
and would not be sufficiently repelled thro' the Heart  
and Lungs, but this is not the case.

The Indications here are plain, we see that nature has not  
been tempted to cast off morbid humours by the skin, but if depressed  
the skin are so rigid that he has not been able to perspire  
he has been unwell. Therefore I think it would be very proper to

119.  
courage this Tendency to the Skin, which I think would  
extremely well done if he w<sup>d</sup> to bathe in tepid water  
but would make the Eruption fever, and he observes  
at when the out striking in his skin comes out more  
tenderly, he is better, therefore I design to make him  
the in warm water, and while the Vessels are  
thus Lax to promote a flow to the Surface of the Skin  
some Diaphoretic Med: as Antimonium Diapho-  
reticum, and flos Sulphuris, which generally goes  
off by the Skin and excites the motion of the blood  
and as his ears are cold, I should apply a  
warm plaister to them at night, and if his legs con-  
tinue cold I would apply something of the same kind  
to them, for if he had one at the sole of his foot, another  
at his ankle, it would be sufficient to keep up a heat  
in these parts, at the same time I would not neglect  
his Stomach. He complains of a pain there as if there  
were some laceration, or such a pain as usually  
happens in Carditis, therefore I will order him a  
Vomit, then a Stomachic purge of which the Tinct. Sac-  
charum best. Next, I will order him some Gum Pills  
along w<sup>th</sup> the Stomachic Matter and flos Sulphuris which  
increases the motion of the blood and goes off by the  
Skin



120 Skin, and afterwards as his feet are able to bear it,  
apply a warm plaister to his soles at night, and also  
to his Legs, if they continue in the same way —

I propose to give him plenty of whey to drink so as he  
may drink an English Gallon a day, which will promote  
a flow of urine, because he was always best when it flowed  
plentifully, and mineral waters for the same reason both  
to drink and bathe in.

He does not seem to have any obstruction in his Urine  
and as the forementioned med<sup>o</sup> can be had any where, I  
dont intend to keep him long here —

April 17<sup>th</sup>

Thurmer is better than he was, I have caused him go out  
daily and walk in the meadows, whereby he finds himself  
a great deal better —

Pleuro-peripneumonia  
march 7<sup>th</sup>

John Copland was in a very good state of health  
till Saturday last, when going to the was seized  
with

Seized with Cold and shivering succeeded by Heat<sup>121.</sup>  
and difficulty of Breathing w<sup>th</sup> universal pains  
over his whole Body. He was bled to 3xx  
which relieved his Breathing. On Monday his  
Pulse tho' quick was small, which I imagine  
was owing to his being exposed to the Air in  
coming hither, he had a cough then, which was  
rather a Trispirinaria, by which he expectorated  
Very little. —

This man's disease is a Pleuro-Pneumonia,  
he has great weight at his Breast & sharp  
pain in his side, but these pains were first over  
all his body before they fixed on the Pleura, the  
pain now is most violent under the Scapula, &  
towards the Neck Bone. Yesterday morning he  
was bled again, & in the afternoon his Ex-  
pectoration was free & mixed w<sup>th</sup> Strie of blood.  
He had a sweat upon him at the time, breathed  
easier, and was free of pain, He had a pain in  
his belly all along from the time he was seized,  
(and



122. and altho' he got Clysters / for he was costive / I  
ordered him a cooling Decoction of Marley & Tamar-  
-inds in order to promote the discharge of any  
hard Faeces that might be lodged in his guts, but  
before it was got ready he was seized to. Gripes  
and had a Purge or Looseness. —

This morning his Pulse grew fuller & his Expec-  
-toration stopped, so he was bled again, & this  
forenoon his Pulse is smaller but sharp and full <sup>rather</sup>  
There will be a necessity to bleed him again, if he  
can bear it as his Pulse is yet full. When he  
first came in here, he got a Clyster, besides he  
got an Attenuating mixture, to. Sp. <sup>&</sup> minder. &  
as his Cough is hard and dry, the Linct de Spum.  
Cet. and this day there is some Gum. Ammon. added  
to his mixture to make it more Attenuating and  
Expectorating —

His Disease as I said, is a Pleurisy caused to. an  
Inflammation of the lungs, and what shews the  
Lungs are affected, is that the blood first drawn  
was

was florid without any Viscidity, and what  
 would this morning was indeed more Viscid  
 but without any Crust, and also that he here  
 needed Anxiety than what should arise from a  
 Spain in a Pleurisy. —

In a Pleurisy again, the blood after it has stood  
 a while contracts a very firm Crust, and from  
 the thickness of this Crust we judge of the Viscid-  
 ness of the Disease. In a Pleurisy. Pulse is  
 hard and firm, so that the Vessels act strongly on  
 their contained fluids, & from this strong action  
 of the Vessels it is that this visy Crust is ge-  
 nerated. But in a Peripneumony, the Pulse  
 is quick but not hard, the blood is not visy but of  
 florid consistence. For the whole blood of the  
 body passes thro' the Lungs, but as these viscid  
 Particles cannot pass thro' the vessels of the  
 Lungs, the finer parts only are transmitted. —  
 The blood then is of a mixed kind, for had  
 it



it not been for the Peripneumony, it would have  
 had a tough viscid crust, and altho it w of a  
 florid colour, yet the Crassamentum is very slim,  
 which shews there is a Pleurisy joined with a  
 Peripneumony —

I have ordered him attenuating thin liquors  
 and such medicines as serve to dissolve the  
 Cohesion of those viscid particles of his blood,  
 such as Sp. Minder. or Acet. Scill. which answer  
 extremely well in such a case; but the principal  
 remedy for dissolving this viscosity is blood-  
 -letting, for it releases the Vessels so that the  
 remaining is left pressed upon, and then these  
 viscid parts separate. Besides, bloodletting  
 prepares the way for other internal remedies,  
 because they mix a great deal easier when  
 left pressed upon by the vessels. I could have  
 been well satisfied that a greater quantity  
 of blood had been taken from this man in the  
 beginning, which continue & you will soon abbre-  
 viate

125.  
Abbruiate the Disease very much, and will cure  
it in half the time, for tho' you should take away  
a great quantity at different times it will not  
have such effect, for a large quantity at one  
time cures the Inflammation before it is con-  
firmed whereas by drawing it sparingly,  
you not only prolong the Disease, but the  
Remedy is not near so Effectual. De hac re  
vide Lect. Pract. de Pleuritide. — But this man  
cannot stand copious evacuations, for his  
Pulse begins to sink and he faints. — In such  
Cases where the Patient faints I use to clasp  
my finger on the Orifice until the Patient  
recovers his strength, and then remove it, that  
thus a large quantity may be taken away  
at once

The hardness of his Pulse is one of the worst  
signs, as it shews there is a great Contraction  
of the Vessels, and while the pulse is hard we  
have reason to fear that the Inflammation  
may



126. may go into a Gangrene. — As his Expectoration  
=on is not free, I ordered him some Emollient  
Mucilage, which serve to soften and relax the  
Vessels, that any viscid particles may be able  
to pass thro' their extremities in the Cells  
of the Bronchiae & that any mucus stagnating  
there may be thinned and easily thrown up.  
His spittle is not Corroded, which is a bad sign  
Right Corroded spittle ought to be purulent  
and in the beginning mixed with Striae of Blood  
but after the Inflammation is a little increased  
these Striae ought to disappear, and the Patient  
spits up this purulent kind of matter with a  
mixture of blood. Hippocrates waited till  
nature corroded this Humour and evacuated it  
by some Crisis, either by a Diarrhoea, Stool  
or especially by some Expectoration, therefore  
he never used any Evacuation after the Pa-  
=tient began to spit. But Sydenham  
observing how difficult and doubtful a Crisis  
Expectoration was, and that it would suddenly  
stop

127.  
Hops without any manifested Cause, and then the Cough and all the other Symptoms have increased and the Patient died. He durst not therefore trust to this, but attempted the cure by repeated blood letting, which method succeeded very well, and cures the Disease a great deal sooner than a Diarrhoea or Expectoration; for you must wait till nature has first loosened the matter and then expelled it, which commonly is not done till fourteen days.

The only disadvantage attending repeated blood-letting is, that it weakens the Patient very much, so that it is a great while before his strength recovers, and if the Patient is come to age, he diffi-  
culty or perhaps never recovers his strength from that Evacuation; therefore it is the best way to stir a middle source and to promote all natural Evacuations, if they appear, either by Diarrhoea, Expectoration, or Sweat. — His Urine is clear, has had no Cloud nor drop any sediment, and



128. and indeed tis a Very bad sign in Acute Diseases.  
When any Crisis either by Urine or any other way  
is near, the Urine turns Cloudy, then Turbid, &  
at last deposites a Sediment, which in Acute  
Diseases is a white purulent matter, which is  
not real Pus, but is so called from its likeness to it—

20<sup>th</sup>

The fourth or fifth Blood letting shewed a stiff gla-  
sinous and bluish substance. — Told you he  
could not bear Six or seven Ounces till he fainted.  
Told you also the method commonly use in such  
Cases, Viz<sup>t</sup> putting my finger upon y<sup>e</sup> Orifice &c.  
It is always a bad sign, at least reckoned one,  
if the Blood grows sizy as the Disease Advances, On  
the contrary it is an extremely good sign when that  
sizyness gradually diminishes, in the progress  
of the disease, for the more thick & glary the blood is,  
the after it is to stick in the Vessels. —

After a bleeding or two the pain is begun to shift  
which is a good sign, for in that case we are  
certain the place will not go into Suppuration  
or Gangrene. As the Vis Vite wears low, and y<sup>e</sup>  
pulse soft, he got a blister applied to the part  
and

and by this the pain turned downwards.

129.

Blisters are of great service in Pleurisy, if applied after the Patient has been duly bled, and is become so weak that he can suffer no further Evacuation, but then some Empirics apply them in the very beginning, in which case they are very apt to produce a Gangrene; they ought never to be applied till the *Vitæ* is sufficiently diminished by bleeding, and Lixtures, so that the pulse may become soft enough to bear it. Blisters are not only of service for the Evacuation they make a Lix, but then they can be kept running, & in a kind of Suppuration on the part. —

Yesterday his Cough grew dry, which raised a new Inflammation, & his Breathing was not free and produced a pain lower down than before, therefore he was bled, and his blood has not so much of the Mucus formerly, but the Crassamentum is firmer than it ought to be — After the bleeding passed a very good night, this forenoon his Pulse



130. Pulse grew sharp, but this afternoon it grew better, only he expectorated free in y. forenoon. His Expectoration is more concocted than in the beginning without any blood, but like spumulent spittle, which is none of the best signs in a Pleurisy, but his expectoration is now stop'd, therefore I order'd him to breathe the steams of Vinegar, which dilute the mucus & make it the more easily thrown up by y. cough. He has a moisture on him, which serves to keep the fever low; I don't give him so much as usually far less a purgative, because he will be relieved by expectoration. He is using an Oily mixture to attenuate and lubricate the humours, if his expectoration stops this evening, he will probably have a Relapse. His urine which formerly had a Sediment now wants it, & we always expect a Relapse when the Urine begins to want a Sediment. —

24<sup>th</sup>

He is in a very good way, his fever has subsided, and his pulse reduced to the natural standard, the

the pain is gone, and he expectorates free, the 13<sup>th</sup>.  
Expectoration being composed of a whitish colour,  
somewhat inclined to yellow - I know some  
who cry out against Sydenham's method of treating  
this Disease, as if he slighted nature, who say they  
carry off the Disease either by Expectoration or  
Diarrhoea, & that bleeding by stopping it brings on  
the Cough, & other bad Symptoms, but these people  
don't consider that the higher the fever is, the less  
is the Expectoration, and that whenever you bring  
down the fever, the Expectoration returns. Now  
there is nothing so effectual to bring down the fever  
as bleeding. The same thing we see happens  
to those who labour under a Phthisis Pulmonalis  
or whenever there is an Addition of New Vessels,  
there are high feverish Paroxysms, and as long  
as the fever lasts they expectorate nothing; but if  
People in Pleuritis have a full expectoration  
by which they would be relieved, I am far from  
bleeding them, nor is there any occasion for  
it.



132. it, because when there is so full an Expectora-  
-tion, a fever does not rise to such a height as  
to need it, so it happened in our Patient, for when  
ever it rose, he had a Cough and no Expectora-  
-tion, but by Mucoding him the Expectoration  
was returned. When he was admitted here  
his spittle was of such a nature as would  
give his Lungs no relief, but now his spittle  
is more concocted, and of a purulent kind; it  
is not Pus, but the mucus more attenuated, so  
that it can easily be abraded from the sides of  
the Bronchiae, his water has now a white  
Sediment, as if Pus was mixed w<sup>th</sup> it, which  
sells to the bottom of the Glass, and tinges it  
all along as it goes down - In acute diseases  
as long as the matter is crude, the urine has  
no Sediment, or perhaps hangs half suspended  
between the Top and the bottom of the Glass,  
and this is only a sign that you may soon  
expect a critical Sediment, which you com-  
-monly have the next day. When the urine  
is crude, you have always a blue Ring at the  
the

the surface of it, and this is one of the surest 133.  
marks of Cudity in Urine, and on the other hand,  
it is one of the best signs when the Urine wants  
the blue ring. —

He has got a Purgative, as nature seemed to  
point out this way of carrying off the Disease  
because he had a Looseness when he came into y<sup>e</sup> House.  
27<sup>th</sup>

He is now almost well, he has his Pleura re-  
covered, & I believe he will need no other Remedies, only  
there will be a necessity of continuing his Pectoral  
Medicines for some time, & then I shall discontinue him —

## Angina

March 15<sup>th</sup>

Robert Stobie has of late been seized w<sup>th</sup> a  
 sore Throat, which seems to be of that kind described  
by Dr. Fathergill, attended w<sup>th</sup> Gangrenous spots  
in the Throat. Dr. Wale describes this as a  
disease



134. disease of the Larynx. — The Patient has not only, yea not so much difficulty of swallowing but a great difficulty of breathing, & in those persons who were opened, a gangrene was found in the Larynx about the Prima Glottidis.

This is a Disease I never saw and very few of the Physicians of Edinburgh, altho' some of the Surgeons describe it as having seen it. D. Lewis describes the Disease affecting the Pharynx. Black spots commonly appear in the Uvula, and Velum pendulum Palati. —

This Disease was lately Epidemical in the west, about Ghyddale, air, and Kilmainock. It commonly killed the Patient, (children) in about three days. The Physicians there treated it by the Antiphlogistic method by bleeding, Glysters &c. —

Blesters were observed to do much service, but D. fothergill observed that the antiphlogistic method did not succeed, but he proposed to treat it with Cordials, & such med. as would the

the *Vin Bile*, and is. *y.* Antisepiologic method. — 134.  
D<sup>r</sup> Wale proposes the use of the Steams of  
Vinegar, and the Sp<sup>t</sup>. minder mixed to it, for  
by the use of them the separation of *y.* Gan-  
grenous Sloughs is promoted. These Steams  
ought to be of the Antiseptic kind, of absynth  
Rub. Sp<sup>t</sup>. minder. Such a Gargarism has been  
of use to our Patients which shows D<sup>r</sup> Wale's  
method to be good. — The Sloughs in our  
Patient appeared considerable on account of  
a good deal of mucus which was about there  
parts, but this day I saw one of a Dusky  
colour in the membrane itself about the  
breadth of a sixpence — The Mark seems  
to have done him great service, & yesterday  
the doses were more frequently repeated, &  
his pulse which before was low was a great  
deal freer this day —  
In this Disease there is a great difficulty  
or pain in Swallowing, and sometimes the  
Patient



136. Patient did not know that the Throat  
was affected untill it was mortified —  
All Evacuations do hurt, Cordials are the  
only certain remedies, the Mark is of very  
great use, by which the pulse grows greater  
the Gangrene deeps, and the Abscesses begin to  
separate. I am not sure if it has been in our  
Patient the same disease which Dr.  
Fothergill describes, as there is no Excoriation  
to be observed, which must have been the case  
if any such crust had separated; perhaps  
the appearance of such a crust may be owing  
to the dusky mucus spread upon the parts  
therefore I have ordered him to use the Steam  
by way of Gargarism, which will detect  
the mucus, that we may know if there be  
any Excoriation remaining. This Disease  
is said to attack children mostly, tho' it at-  
tacks Adults likewise. — Dr. Wale says,  
~~says~~ it mostly attacks children and the  
who live in a moist air, and such as have  
a low circulation and Vis Vita. —

This

This main disease was that sort of Angina described by Dr. Sydenham, for there were no Ulcers in the Velum or Amygdalae, only there appeared a fissure in the Amygdalae but there is one here naturally.

This Angina appeared partly Inflammatory & partly mucous; He can now swallow easily and his Pulse is natural, therefore as he is in the house for other Complaints, I have dismissed him from my care.

Medicines. March 11<sup>th</sup>

Ry Elect. Febrifug. Cap. modum n. mequater de die  
Cap. Pil. still. bis de die. Inju. Enem. domest. Statim -  
12<sup>th</sup>

Ulcers to day rather worse, and another Ulcer has appeared on y. other side - Cough as yesterday, breathing not bad but has a tick in his Right Nostril, Pulse quicker, not very slow, had three stools since yesterday -

Cap. Elect. Dos. tertia quaque hora et repet. Pil. still.  
h.s.

(R)



138 R<sup>y</sup> Rut. Absynth. d<sup>z</sup> i Infund. in aqu. font.  
bullient. Lib. ij Add. Sp<sup>r</sup>. minder.  $\text{ZIV}$ . Recipiat  
Vapores tepidos per Infundibulum ter vel quater in die

13<sup>th</sup>

Slept ill for some nights, has had two or three  
loose stools since yesterday, Ulcers in his Throat  
better, though still bad.

14<sup>th</sup>

R<sup>y</sup> Gum. Myrrh. Elect.  $\text{Zij}$  trit. probe in Mortario  
cum Sacch. alb.  $\text{Zij}$  deinde sensim affund. Aquae  
Aleatib.  $\text{ZIV}$ . Sp<sup>r</sup>. minder.  $\text{Zij}$  sap. Coch. No 6  
hujus Solutionis de dei.

15<sup>th</sup>

Ulcers seem to be quite whole and his pulse natural

16<sup>th</sup>

Finds himself well to day. Contin. med<sup>n</sup>  
was dismissed from Dr. Pruthers orders

Catarrhe

# Catarrhe

139.

Charles Campbell was obliged to sit  
up every night with his master, who had an  
asthma, and the season being cold, he often got  
that is called a catching of Cold, and when the  
Respiration is obstructed, the matter which should  
be carried off by the skin is frequently thrown upon  
the membrana Schneideriana, or Arteria Aspera,  
and the matter which is hindered from being thrown  
off by the skin is Aeris, which by tickling the  
Larynx, causes a cough, and if it is not remedied,  
by its getting down into the Lungs, it causes a  
Phtisis Pulmonalis. —

There are two kinds of Catarrhes, one, when the  
Patient has a good running of a thin watery  
Sharp humour with a dry cough — another kind  
which often happens is, where there is a viscid  
mucus in the membrana Schneideriana and  
aspera Arteria, when the Bronchia have been  
loaded for some time with that mucus, it must go  
to



140 to putrifaction by which y<sup>e</sup> viscid matter is at-  
=tenuated, for as long as it continues thus viscid,  
cannot be thrown up, but sticks firmly to y<sup>e</sup>  
Sides of y<sup>e</sup> Bronchie, and the Cough is said to be  
cured but when y<sup>e</sup> matter is so Attenuated as  
to be thrown up by the Common people the  
Cough is said to be rotten, i. e. what Physicians  
would call concocted, which Concoction is nothing  
else than an Attenuation of the thick humours  
and tough Stuff, when the Cohesion of the parti-  
=cles is lessened, so that they can yield to the Cough.  
Sometimes it not only undergoes that Concoction,  
which Physicians mean, but also turns putrid  
in which case it Ulcerates the Bronchie & creates  
a Cough, and particularly Inflammations of  
the Lungs, by which means small Vomices are  
up and down the Lungs. —

In the beginning he says he threw up rather  
more than now, but if that has been the case,  
what he has thrown up has been quite thin,  
and by no means Concocted. —

I believe his Spittle was part purulent tho'  
it

to have not been tried in water, nor is this always / 41.  
the true Test, for sometimes the mucus partly swims  
on Top, while the purulent matter falls to the bottom.  
I ordered him a Solution of Gum Ammon. and  
Myrrhe in Rhyssos water, and a Decoction of  
the Pectoral Herbs. —

This man belongs to Argyleshire, I have  
ordered him to go home, as there he can have good  
Country Air, a milk Diet, and great opportu-  
nity of Riding, but as the weather is so severe  
in his Travelling, something must yet be done  
for him. — He may continue the use of  
Decoction, for the humour is very acrid, and  
it will serve to blunt it.

In the Catarrh I have frequently advised  
Name of Succinum, Thus, Oliban, mastich  
which answer best in a Catarrhus tenuis  
Acutus, because they corroborate and strengthen  
the Lungs. They might be tried in this Case  
as of the Antiseptic kind, tho' I think it  
would



1412. would be better to use the Steams of Vinegar  
which would prevent so great an accumu-  
lation there is in the lungs at present —

Mennet proposed the Steams of Sulphur  
which Jones was tried on an English Gentle-  
man who died of a Plethoria Pulmonalis.  
This Gentleman after a considerable part  
of his Lungs was wasted could bear the Steams  
of Sulphur when no other person in the room  
could do it, yea not only so, but he said  
breathed easier the fuller the Room was of the  
Steams, but I never saw another Patient who  
could bear it, for they complain that y. Steams  
the Air suffocate them; whether there has  
been any thing peculiar about this Gentle-  
man's Lungs or not I don't know. nothing  
certainly is more Antiseptic than y. Steams  
of Sulphur if the patient is able to bear it.  
I have seen where the impregnating of y.  
whole Air with Steams of the Gums can be  
about

about with hot longer was very beneficial to 143.  
Phtisical Patients —

This man is in a bad way, he found his breathing  
a good deal easier by using the Steam, but the  
Dyspnea returned in a short time and still con-  
tinues — As his Aetlic fever continues, I'm  
afraid his lungs are suppurated, and that there  
are small suppurations up and down, so that  
the Pus cannot be so well thrown up as from a  
large Vomica — As these small Vomica can-  
not so well discharge themselves there will be  
a perpetual Absorption of the Pus which  
will increase the Aetlic fever. This House is  
bad place for him, as there is nothing that  
relieves Patients under such circumstances  
so much as a free air. —

This man is going into a Phtisis Pulmonalis  
so fast as he can, last day he had a Diarrhea of  
the Colliquative kind, so soon as I was informed of  
it I ordered him some of the Pulv. <sup>canis</sup> ~~sera~~ which



114. carried off this Diarrhoea, and indeed it is one of the best and safest remedies, because most other Astringents at the same time that they stop the Diarrhoea, they stop Expectoration, at least hinder it; but the Pulv. Rose acts principally upon the Guts and does not readily bring this misfortune along with it.

As the Diarrhoea is once begun with this may it will not be easy to prevent it, on account of the perpetual Percolation, but besides, this Diarrhoea will hinder the use of Balsamic Remedies, because they are mostly of the purgative kind, for this reason Gum. Ammon. Bals. Caps. cannot be used. Formerly you know I used of the mildest Balsamic viz. *Lucatilli* with *Convolv. Pros.* —

After using the Steam he said he breathed as easy as ever he did, but the Dyspnoea soon returned, no wonder, for when there are so many small *Convolv.* there *Fumigations* have not so easy access to them as if there was only one large *Convolv.* —

I donto expect he'll live long.  
medicines.

145.

march 20<sup>th</sup>

Ry Summit. Malv. flor. Tussilag. ad M. i. Raden. Terrest.  
r. so. Glycyrrh. ʒi. Concio. affund. Aqu. font. Bulliant.  
Lib. iv. Utatur pro potu ordinario —

Ry Gum. Ammon. Myrrh. a ʒij Aqu. Myssop. ʒvi.  
ʒ. solutio euad. Syr. Scillit ʒi. M. Capt. Cochc  
ter de die

April 2<sup>d</sup>

Ry Summitat. Malv. m. ij. Coqu. ex aqu. font.  
Lib. iij ad Lib ij. solat. add. Acet. ʒiv  
Recipiat Vaporem ejus tepidum in Pulmone  
ter de die.

Pro Diarrhoea Ry Puls. Cera ʒi. ter de die  
He is dismissed and ordered to go home to the  
country having got a quantity of the above med.  
along with him —

Summour



# Tumour on the Linea Alba

John Ogilvie was in my ward, altho' he is now dismissed cured. He complained of a pain in his Stomach along with a hard Tumour on the pain part. The Tumour was on the fore part of the abdomen on the Linea alba near to the point of the Stomach. He was not able to bend his Body for it; when he walked, it was pointed and had a hard Wave

At the first I was at a loss to know whether the Tumour was in the Teguments or some of y<sup>e</sup> Viscera. I was ready to suspect the Pancreas which lies immediately under the Stomach, and by the Antients was called its Pulvinar.

He was blooded got purgatives, and emollient Cataplasms, but as these soon turned Cold, there was fouborn, and he got a Liniment to use on the part, and the Emplast. Gummos. was applied, from the use of these he was greatly relieved and thought quite happy. I take this to have been a Melomatos tumour of y<sup>e</sup> Linea alba which

which by Anatomy you know is made up of <sup>147.</sup>  
Tendons of the several muscles, and can be  
divided into several strata, and behind each of  
them is a cellular substance which can be blown  
up with a blowpipe. — I imagine this Tumour  
has been a collection of Viscid matter in y<sup>e</sup> Cells  
which are between the Lamellae of the Linea  
alba, therefore I ordered him an Ointment of  
Camphire and Sp<sup>t</sup>. Sal Ammon. with Ol. Palm.  
Camphire is a very penetrating and Dissolving  
medicine, and in such Linaments I always  
use to make Ol. Palm. the Menstruum, as it can  
be easier rubbed on the Skin, and penetrates  
better than Unguent and not being such a  
gross Medicine does not obstruct the Perspira-  
tion so much. Sp<sup>t</sup>. Sal. Ammon. is an Cathartic,  
dissolving and good dissolving Medicine as  
all alkaline Salts are, and the Volatile Alka-  
lies are a great deal more penetrating than  
the fixed Salts —

Some



148, Some people mis Sp. Salin Aromat. is. Such  
Ointments, but by this the Ointments are ren-  
dered too Acid and do excoriate y<sup>e</sup> Skin. —  
My Means of these & Friction this Patient  
has recovered pretty well, for the motion excited  
by Friction contributes greatly to the dissolving  
of any Vicious Humour and makes it to be  
absorbed, Especially if Attenuating and expe-  
=lorating medicines be also used —

R<sup>y</sup> Ol. Palm. ʒi Lamp. in Oleo Solut. ʒiij  
Sp. Salin. Aromat. ʒi M. Frict. Linimentum

## Rheumatism

Robert Hulehison a weaver to trade  
and I don't wonder that these people are sub-  
=ject to Rheumatic Disorders who live in dan-  
moist places. The same thing subjects them  
to Scurvy. —

This

This Rheumatism seized him about six weeks <sup>ago</sup>  
in the ordinary way with a violent pain  
in all his joints and a swelling which has  
inflammatory or more properly Erysipelatous  
symptoms in it. He was bled it seems, &  
not no medicines he says, till he took a Ointment  
of Rorish oil of which he took a spoonfull  
at a time, this made him sweat ~~exceedingly~~  
all over, as so it might, and was so far effec-  
tual that from a violent pain which was  
principally seated in his arms, he has felt  
only a Numbness and what he calls an  
aching pain, so that there is little requisite  
now, especially as the man is otherwise  
healthy and strong. This was the truest  
cure in the world for his disease, where-  
ever a Rheumatism is seated that pers-  
on never sweats, and as soon as you can  
make a sweat appear upon the pained  
parts, you have conquered the Disease as by  
this



150, this means you raise a fever whereby the  
glary mucus that causes the pain is ab-  
sorbed and evacuated by the skin, while  
the pores at the same time are left pervious  
and open —

This is y.<sup>e</sup> Effect of taking the British Oil  
or indeed any heating Stimulating medium  
for the British Oil has no Specific Virtue  
further than it heats & so increases the Circu-  
lation. When it came first abroad it  
<sup>was sometimes</sup> called the Oil of Flint or Stone &  
we imagined it was an Oil procured from  
Poricks, but we find by proper experience  
that it is no more than Oil procured from  
Pitcoal, and is somewhat Empyreumatic.

Pitcoal in Distillation gives first an Acid  
Liquor, then you know Pitcoal greatly abounds  
with an Oil or Balsam whereby it strongly  
nourishes the flame. So that from this  
acid which will partly be in the subsequent  
oil this drug is of the same nature to O. Succin.  
and much heats strongly, scours the Urinary pas-  
sages and opens the skin by its Stimulus.

But

151,  
Our Patient has only some Complaint in his  
time, or an Aching pain in them which however  
indicates that the matter is not fully taken away.  
I think nothing is more necessary than to take  
away the Topical Fever by means of Stimulating  
Medicines & Ointments, but principally Re-  
frigeratives on the part of the Junction of the  
Sclero-muscle or an Emplastrum Salinum.  
This will attenuate the matter lying on the  
cellular membrane, and make it more easily  
absorbed; Or, if a Plaster be raised may evac-  
uate some part of it.

I do not know any thing more proper for old  
Rheumatism than Plasters laid directly on  
them

Worms



# Worms

Sean Young. This woman's complaints are owing to worms, they seem to be of the Terebra and not the Ascaridis, for she has no itching about the Fundaments. The Ascarides are broad flat worms and lodge commonly about the end of the end of the colon and intestinum Præterea she says she has passed several worms formerly but they were dead. She was that great weight and heaviness about the Stomach which frequently attends there when there are worms. Vide Lecture on Worms.

The Indications are either to kill or bring them away alive, but first it is necessary to clear off the mucus in which they reside which mucus is always in great plenty about weak stomachs, and it is on account of that mucus that they elude the force of Anthelmintics.

2 Abortions

# Abortion

Margaret Wood has been several months gone with Child, and has been six days in a Fever.

This Day her Pulse was more frequent full & soft is not delirious, Tongue not dry, Eyes clear and lively, has pain of her Back and suppression of Urine, which last is a very bad Symptom in her Case. The pain of her Back shows a Distension of the Hypogastric Region, and Uterus. The Suppression of Urine probably arises from the Child falling down so low as to compress the Neck of the bladder.

I am afraid of Abortion in her Case. She says the Child moved in her Belly last night but not since, but her not being sensible of its moving may be owing to a great quantity of Urine distending the bladder.

I order'd her to be bled to day & for fear of fainting, which would not at all be convenient in



154 in her case, I desired she should be placed  
in a Horizontal posture, stopping the orifice  
of the Vein every other minute, for fainting  
is bad in pregnant women, and if con-  
tinued long they turn cold, and the vessels  
of the Uterus contracting themselves may  
throw off the Placenta —

Her pulse is risen more since Bleeding  
which is a good sign, and so indicates it  
may be done again. —

A Suppression of the urine is bad in  
any fever, for the urine is composed of solid  
parts separated from the blood, so when re-  
-tained it will stimulate the nerves &  
and so by this means aggravate the sym-  
-ptoms, and in pregnant women this is  
very bad, as the distended bladder may  
hurt y.<sup>e</sup> Child and so make a separation of y.<sup>e</sup>  
Placenta. It does not seem to arise from in-  
-flammation, as it seizes her in a weak  
not

not to a sharp pain &c. as if there was an  
Inflammation —

Diuretics are proper medicines for making  
an Evacuation of Urine, but I don't think  
them proper for one in her case, as they would  
be too great a Stimulus, therefore I think  
it is proper to draw off the urine by a Catheter,  
which will be easily done as the Urethra  
in women is very short, wherefore if she don't  
evacuate Urine this night, the Catheter will  
be used. —

All her Symptoms as mentioned before  
are moderate enough & so don't require  
anything —

No Physician can cure a Fever, he being  
only the minister of Nature, and is directed  
solely by her Dictator, so that it would be  
very foolish to think that a Physician  
alone can cure a fever &c. for the Materies  
morbi must be concocted and expelled before  
the disease can be removed, and this is done  
by the Vis Vitæ, so that it is the work of  
Nature herself —

Inq



136. In this woman the Child was fallen pretty  
low down as supposed, for she aborted next  
day and the Lochia appeared in proper  
quantity, and her fever abated by means of  
this evacuation.

The third day after Delivery of women <sup>they</sup> are  
generally feverish, which is called the milk  
fever. This is owing to the milk making its  
way to the mamma, This was not much to  
be observed in her pulse, as the Vessels had  
been pretty well emptied before. Plethoric  
women are not so subject to this fever of  
the milk. —

This woman as I said aborted, & had y<sup>e</sup>  
Lochia in sufficient quantity, and was in  
a very good way till the weather turned  
extremely cold, and having some way catched  
cold got a cough and fever, but this soon  
abated.

I only mentioned this to show you how an  
increased Circulation is to produce an  
Hæmorrhage of the Uterus, but more could  
have say<sup>d</sup>. Vessels were but lately bound.

Upon

Upon account of that Discharge from the  
uterus she required no V.S. and at present  
has a gentle perspiration over the whole  
body and probably will soon be well. As  
the coughs she may have a mixture of  
Diacodium, Castor, and Sp. mindereii. —

The castor is necessary and proper for her  
just now, as her menses are on her, for  
they cannot be called Lochia now, and the  
Sp. mindereii, or some attenuant is ne-  
cessary to keep the Diacodium from  
inspissating the gross humours, which  
it is apt to do —

## Small Pox.

William Goldsmith a Soldier.  
It was the sixth day when I saw him  
first, and he had a pretty strong salivation,  
the



158. The Pusules were flatter than usual Pus.  
rather swift, Measling not bad, but as his  
salvation was diminished greatly, he  
was ordered to use the Steams of some mo-  
-lient Herbs &c. to raise his salivation, &  
if his pulse should turn weak to blister  
him —

He had a Hiccup or singultus, as it is  
called, which is a Conulsion of the Long  
-itudinal Fibres of the Stomach and  
Esophagus, whereby the Diaphragm is  
drawn into convuls and drawn upward  
and by its being again pulled down causes  
this Disorder —

This Pulse sunk suddenly towards night,  
he had a great Anxiety and died that evening.  
I had ordered him the Pulv. mach. atum. which  
has frequently quieted this Singultus in  
many to whom I have prescribed it. This  
medicine principally succeeds where the  
Singultus proceeds entirely from worms.  
It is said by some that the Internal parts  
are)

are covered as thick with the small Pox as the external parts, but upon opening this man's Body, his Viscera were quite free of them and sound. The Stomach was indeed somewhat inflamed, and there were some few Pustules on it near the Top, but nowhere else; and it is very probable that these Pustules brought on the Singultus. —

His Lungs on the back parts were covered with a kind of Coagulated blood, and the whole of them pretty much inflamed, except a very little on their fore part, where with I suppose he breathed.

Most people in the small Pox die of Peripneumonic Symptoms, at least all that I ever saw, except two or three, who Died of convulsions &c; from a Metastasis on the Brain; but generally speaking they die for the most part from an obstruction of the Lungs brought on by the Variolous matter. It was only the sixth or seventh day of the Pox when he died. — I would have bled him, tho'

this



this method does not perhaps appear rational at first, yet if there be *vis vitæ* enough, it may be safely done, especially when you are afraid of the Inflammation running very high, be at what stage of the Disease it will —

In this man's case the Crustion might have been more quickly performed by such a method, but as I heard his Pulse was very Low, Jara of Opinion it would not have admitted of Venæ Section —

## Fever

John Henneidy a Soldier, admitted here is a fever, the first day he came in, nature made an Effort to relieve him by the Nose with a Hemorrhage, which saved him in the mean time, however he was seized last night with a Delirium, which changed into a Coma or Stupor. —

He

He has a very bad Symptom just now, vizt. 161.  
he wont drink any, which is occasioned by his  
Brain being so much compressed, and his  
Pulse is turning low; If an Hemorrhage had  
happened during the Delirium, it would pro-  
bably have carried it off, his Eyes appeared  
very Red and inflamed, which is owing to the  
Internal Carotids being obstructed, wherefore  
there must be more blood sent by the external,  
so that more blood being sent this way, the  
large Vessels will be greatly distended & con-  
sequently the mouth of the Lateral smaller  
ones which should only transmit Serum or  
Lymph - So that this is the Cause of the  
redness of his Eyes.

His pulse begins to turn low, which pro-  
bably proceeds from the Cerebellum being  
compressed as well as the Cerebrum. As  
the Heart has its Nerves from the Cerebellum,  
if



162. if it be any way compressed, the Heart cannot act so easy, or if much laced cannot act at all — The Lowness of his pulse may likewise proceed from his Lungs being inflamed, so that the blood cannot have free access thro' them, & by this means a Scurvy may be brought on —

A Perulsion is absolutely necessary here, for which he had Sinapisms applied, but am afraid he must have Blisters, for these, by their Stimulus and the Derivation of Humors they make from the parts do a great deal of Service. Drinking and Diluents are absolutely necessary in this Case, but his Brain is so very much affected that he cannot be perswaded to drink therefore we must try to give him Diluents another way viz<sup>t</sup>. by using warm Water Clyster, part of which will be taken by the absorption into the Intestines and so be carried into the Mass of Blood. —

A.

As his Pulse is low, the Emulsi. Camphorat. 163.  
would be the best medicine here, as it Stimulate  
and is not as others of this kind are; so I  
have ordered him to get two Spoonfuls of it  
every two hours.

This Man has got the Blisters & the  
Emulsi. Camphorata as I before mentioned,  
after which his skin began to turn soft &  
moist for it was dry before, but is now  
more open & perspires easier.

He has a gentle Diarrhoea on him just  
now which I take to be salutary. A gentle  
ease breathing sweat promoted & kept up  
is far more effectual for removing the symp-  
toms, and is more salutary than a strong  
one. His urine before had no sediment  
being quite limpid, but now his pulse  
which before was weak is risen, and his  
urine drops a good sediment, which is  
a true critical one, for it has tintured



164. the whole Glafs from top to bottom, which  
is the best sign for a true Crisis —

A Blue Ring on the Top of Urine round the  
Glafs is a bad sign, and as long as it continues,  
you may be afraid of a Delapoe, so that  
you may be sure the disease is no way like  
to be removed as yet. Unless Urine drops a  
good Sediment in Treves, you are not sure  
how long your Patient may be free of a  
Delapoe —

As his Diarrhoea is but mild, I don't incline  
to stop it all at once, therefore have only  
ordered him the Decoct. alb. for drink, for  
there is no Appearance of its having run  
to any great height as yet, but if it should,  
I have ordered to give him small Doses of  
Diacodium —

Leves

Mary Hamilton has been long in this House for a Scuroy, and has had the Pil. Ethiop. and Decoct. Sign. with good success, but by giving great Attendance to the women who aborted, and to whom she served as Midwife, and by means of the coldness of the Weather, has been seized with a Fever attended with a Pyælium, when under the Pil. Ethiop. which the Decoct. Sign. carried off by the skin, but not so far as to expell the whole of it, but that some of it entered the blood tho' not so much as to raise a Pyælium, till the pores of the skin are obstructed, and then the Mercury in the blood would increase the Momentum, and if their resisting nature too much to allow of Discharge that way, it makes to the Salivæ gland. The Pyælium stops in the daytime, which owing to the Air being then warmer and it comes on at night, when the Air turns colder. This is one way of nature's carrying



166. off the Fever; when her Skin is closest which will be at night, when she is coldest, she will Salivate most, because then the pores of the Skin are most constricted by the cold Air, hence none can go off this way but in the Daytime, when the Air is warmer her Skin will be more pervious and open, hence some Discharge may be made this way & so less by the Salival Glands. —

By Cold the Mercury is frequently thrown upon the Guts, which produces Gripes & Diarrhoea, and if the Diarrhoea is strong it may relieve the Patient, if not, the Guts may be inflamed, ulcerated and sometimes even gangrened —

As nature is doing well for her nothing needs to be done, but only keep her Skin open, by which it will make less resistance to nature's efforts that way, and so less will go off by the Salival Glands. —

In my Opinion the Lina Venerea is more effectual

effectually cured by giving Mercury in small quantities and keeping up a gentle Perspiration; this is done by nature in her Lave, so that Surveys of some kind may be relived the same way, for its in the power of a Physician to direct the Operation of Mercury to any Munitory he inclines, whether Throat, Skin, Salival Glands &c. —

## Dropsie

James M. Donald Soldier died of a Dropsie occasioned by an Intermittent fever, improperly Stopt by the Bark, which is very frequently the Case with Soldiers; for it is the Camp practice to Stop Agues very soon, hence obstructed Viscera, a hard Tumor generally arises in the left side, then an Ascites comes on which was his case — The Paracentesis was performed with little Success.



168. Success, on him - I was indisposed when he was opened, but the most remarkable thing that occurred was an immense size of a Spleen, weighing seven pounds, whereas an ordinary man's scarcely weighs one pound.

In performing the operation of Paraentesis, there was a puncture made in the Liver by the Trocar, which gave some pain, but the Surgeon was not to be blamed for it, as his belly was so much distended he could not with any certainty of not touching the Liver perform the operation on that side. —

There was no great quantity of water in the cavity of the abdomen, but a vast number of Hydatides, so that there was no great quantity of water evacuated - I have known many after the Operation of the Paraentesis not have above  $\zeta$ iv of water evacuated, and many not so much.

This

This is owing to the Water being contained in the cells of the Lymphoon, & the Cells don't — communicate so as to form one large Bag little can be evacuated, it cannot be distinguished whether the Water be collected in the Cavity of the Abdomen or in the Hydatides I think it might easily be done, as when it is collected in Hydatides the Swelling will be unequall & not at all Smooth, — whereas when it is collected in the Cavity of the Abdomen the Swelling will be uniform & smooth. —

There is one particular Observation for you & that is, When there is a large hard Swelling in the Belly on one side, the Operation should always be performed on the — Opposite side —

Amongst many Instances of Obstructed Viscera from an unseasonable use of the Bark; Of three hundred Soldiers who had come from Flanders, there were not above ten who had not Obstructions of the Viscera as the Spleen, Liver &c. or without these



Mesurine Glands greatly distended. These Obstructions did not seem of the schirrous kind. —

In this man's Spleen it was not of the Schirrous kind or Stony hardness, but of a soft congealed & Coagulated kind of Stuff. If I could bring one an Ague I could cure all these Obstructions. —

The Blood in Agues has an inflammatory thickness at first, but if it continues long that melts down, so that you see the Blood at first is apt to stop in some of the Viscera. —

The Spleen is a cellular Substance, so most apt to be obstructed, so that when the Obstructing matter is deposited in the cellular Substance, it is more & more inspissated by the Stagnation of the Obstructing matter. —

The Spleen is most often affected in — Intermitting Fevers, the Liver next, & by giving the Peruvian Bark where the blood is already very thick & viscid, what is deposited in the Cells of the —

Spleen or any of the Viscera is pent up, & cannot find an Exit, & so the Obstruction necessarily is confined.

What I have found to succeed best in these Obstructions is Emetics & gentle Purgatives joined with Mineral Water & Goat Whay.

## Of Wounds.

The best way is to take a view of the Symptoms which naturally arise in Wounds, and what way nature takes to cure them. I design to go on in Boerhaave's way of treating wounds which is the best.

A Wound then is called a recent Solution of Continuity, whether in Muscles, Tendons, Viscera &c.

I must first then suppose a person in health receives a Wound in his Arm, for instance as deep as the Muscles, without any large Artery being wounded. Here first you are to



172. to observe after a short time the lips of the wound recede, which is owing to the Contractile force of the Vessels, the greater will be the Recession &c contra. you know that a person in life has his parts in a state of distension by means of the Fluids which circulate thro' them, but you may observe that on the other hand, a Man when dead is considerably shorter than when in life, which is entirely owing to the humours not being propelled so as to keep the Vessels in a state of distension as before, the heat and moisture being destroyed which are absolutely necessary for this purpose. — We likewise know that when a man is taken down by a disease, where the humours are greatly evacuated, the Vessels are not much stretched and therefore he is less.

By this Contraction proper to our Vessels it is, that the Bleeding is at length stopped, the Humours being greatly evacuated

so

so that the Vessels not being so much distended 173.  
they must contract, and so stop their Mouths;  
then the Vessels on the whole surface of the wound  
is covered with coagulated Blood which is form-  
ed by the Stagnation, and its being exposed to y.  
Air & as you see after Bleeding how thick  
it grows after standing some short time.  
After this a thin sort of Liquor like Serum tin-  
ged with a little Blood is poured out, some  
time after this it begins to smell grow hot and  
flame & from the small Vessels being ob-  
structed and clogged up with coagulated blood  
and the heart being still possessed of its pro-  
pelling force, the blood must still be kept in  
these obstructed Vessels.

After this the Patients Pulse increases, the  
Momentum of the Blood being increased, and  
this Fever is necessary for bringing on a Sup-  
puration, for a Wound as long as it is dry &  
that Coagulated Blood remains firm it won't  
heal; this Suppuration is nothing else but  
the dissolution of the obstructed Vessels, and  
when



174. when the Suppuration comes on the dressings which formerly adhered to the wound and would not be separated, will, by the mouths of the Vessels being Suppurated easily come away, for by the ouzing out of the Liquor between the hard Crusts which blocked up the Mouths of the Vessels before but now somewhat removed from the Orifices of the Vessels by the Suppuration an easy separation of the Vessels is made.

The Suppuration beginning now perhaps at first in the middle of the wound, and some of the Vessels being ruptured, pour and ouze out a Liquor till all the infected parts be opened, for the Vessels burst one after another. Just so, when a Suppuration comes on in Stumps, and when any Vessel is burst it ouzes out a liquor, which serves as a Menstruum to another, and so on till they are all opened, and the dressings formerly adhering strongly will easily separate.

(The wound is now no more dry, as the wound

wound perspires easily. You must suppose a wound composed of an infinite number of Vessels, Arteries as well as Veins, somewhat resembling the Villous coat of the Intestines, with a vast number of small Vessels opening into them. The Arteries pour out the Liquor into the wound, and some of the thinner parts are taken up by the Veins, and some are exhaled, and the remainder is turned into Pus.

The Vessels of the wound are now so contracted, that they only transmit Serum, whereas before they transmitted Blood, this Liquor by Stagnation is turned into Pus. The Swelling, Redness of the wound &c. all disappear upon suppuration coming on, and the pain occasioned by the distension of the obstructed Vessels before the Rupture is carried off when a Suppuration appears completed.

Now you come to have the Surface of  
the



176. the Vessels moist, and the wound begins to fill up daily, and the bottom and sides are enlarged.

The wound is again made up of the same Vessels enlarged and extended and not of new ones, and Ruysch has shown us by his injections, that the Arteries do form Plexus of every small Vessel before they run into Veins, and it is these Plexuses that make up the substance of the wound itself again.

All the parts of the Body are compressed by the skin, and upon a wound of any of the soft parts of the skin retracts, and so by this the adjacent parts are less compressed, and therefore their Plexuses which are composed of very fine lax Vessels being free from compression increase in Bulk, and swell so as at last to fill up the wound. And it is from the lax Vessels of the Membrana Adiposa or Cellularis

cellularis, that we have this loss of Sub-  
stance supplied, and I believe that Vessels  
which formerly transmitted Serum, are now  
so enlarged as to transmit Blood. 177.

An Artery perhaps divides into 30, or  
40 Branches, which inosculate with one  
another, so that inflamm.<sup>n</sup> will soon spread  
where an Obstruction happens.

With a Microscope you will observe on  
the Surface of the Wound, some small points  
like Pin heads, of an unequal Surface  
composed of various sorts of Vessels.

When the wound begins to heal there  
is a bluish white like Circle round the wound,  
this is a good sign in Wounds. I don't  
believe this to be the Skin, but the Epider-  
mis extended over the Panniculus Adiposus  
that fills up the Cavity, and not the Muscu-  
lar fibres or Skin.

Nature alone cures the wound, and not  
the



170. the Surgeon, for he should only follow nature in order to forward the healing of the wound. good juices are absolutely necessary; where these are wanting a proper Diet is necessary, without which the wound will proceed to heal very slowly, for nature sh<sup>d</sup>. be supplied with a sufficient quantity of new bland Chyle for the Elongation of the Vessels, for by this alone and defending it from the Air, the cure will be perfected in a healthy person —

But if a person take Acid Meats, and such as are of hard Digestion the wound will in a short time be inflamed and dry —

Ancient Surgeons thought that Balsams were the only Med.<sup>s</sup> proper for a wound, but they are not used now.

The best thing that I know is Lint, this defends it from the Air; and there is a Balsam lodged within the wound  
which

which is the best Balsamic Liquor by 179.  
which the Vessels will be softened and re-  
laxed, and the Vessels easily elongated by  
the force of the Blood.

If you remove the Dressings once a day  
this is all you have to do; it is necessary  
to change them often, lest by stagnation  
the Pus should corrupt &c whereby the  
parts will be fretted and inflamed, and some-  
times it is necessary to change them often  
when the Pus is of an Acid nature for  
you must suppose the Pus to be confined  
in a Moist and warm place, which Stag-  
nation would turn rancid &c.

The Surgeon's Art, you see, is nothing  
at all if the Patient is otherwise in good  
health; But the Patient may be in such  
a Condition as to require the helping of  
some fault in the Body, whether in the  
Solids or Fluids, which should be remedied  
by the Physicians, as when he is of too  
lax a habit, the Vessels of the wound  
will



180. will then be apt to distend too much, and so form proud flesh &c And when the person is of too rigid a habit of Body the Vessels will not distend sufficiently to fill up the wound; or when there is a particular Acrimony in the Fluids, the wound wont soon heal, as the flow of the Acid matter irritates and inflames the wound, and the Nerves by being exposed to the Air the Acid matter by this means becomes less sensible and the wound turns dry and you <sup>must</sup> make it a Rule with you that you will not cure a wound till you make it moist and wet.

From what has just now been said we may easily see that wounds in Scorbatic people wont heal till the prima Disease be cured, viz. the Scorbatic Acrimony. — In this house you will see a great many with Scorbatic Ulcers which it is next to impossible to cure till

till the Acrimony of the humours be 101.  
corrected by internal Med.

In people weakened with Hemorrhages  
the Pulse is low, as the heart is not able  
to propel the humours into these small  
Vessels of the Wound; wherefore in such  
Patients, the wound appears pale and  
is cold, and the cure proceeds extremely  
slow, as it wants moisture, and till  
you recruit your Patient with more  
juices, and till the Vis Vita be in-  
creased the appearance of the wound  
will be but indifferent.

I told you last meeting that wounds  
in Scorbutic people were worse to heal  
from the Acrimony of the Humours and  
from the Acid Ichor always distilling  
from the ends of the Vessels, hence In-  
ternal Med. must be used on the  
vessels.



102. Vessels may be too lax so as to extend too much, then gentle Astringents are to be used, or the Vessels may be too rigid, and not distend sufficiently, here gentle Emollients and Relaxers are to be prescribed.

If the Ulcer be clean and the Patient of a good habit of Body, Lint is sufficient for healing it up.

If the Surgeon observes a thick viscid Stuff clogging up the wound, or black spots which are mortified Fibres, some odor Balsams to be mixed with a little Myrrhe or Aloes &c and this they call Detergents, or what I think is better a little Soap should be mixed with these Balsamic Medicines.

Upon the Application of Caustics which is another thing they use, such as the Lapis Infernalis, Rub. Precipitat. &c  
then

103.  
these make a hard Crust by mortifying the ends  
of the obstructed Vessels, which Crust nature in  
a few days throws off and separates from y.  
sound parts by suppuration, and leaves the  
ends of the Vessels quite clean; and this ap-  
pears to be a good method for Ulcers that  
are foul provided the constitution is good.

When a wound is in a good way it sh.  
be of a gentle red colour, not white nor very  
red, nor purplish; as in Fevers the wound  
turns redder and dryer than before, but this  
is a bad sign, nor does it change this colour  
as long as the fever continues, hence when  
we see a wound in a Fever looking ex-  
tremely red, or any ways tending to a  
Gangrene, we should use the Antiphlogistic  
method to allay the fever and apply mol-  
lients and such like to make it moister  
and produce a suppuration; for without  
these you never will heal the wound,  
you



104. you may indeed dry it up, but what then it will make a very ugly appearance and break out in a short time again.

In a Wound which is in a good way there is nothing else necessary but Lint and Pus, the only Balsam with which the wound will be perfectly healed, for Balsams in such a case would make the Vessels too loose, and so rise up in proud flesh, or if you apply a Stimulating Medicine you'll unnecessarily molest the Patient, and make the wound worse.

A Digestive made of Turpentine and the Yolk of an Egg is a very proper Balsam for Wounds, or when they want more detergents, as when the Ulcer is pretty foul, they may add some of the detergent Gums, or if the parts be

too

too lax, use the Decoct. Quercin. &c 185.

The whole cure of wounds depends upon a proper Compression of the parts, for you must support them to prevent proud flesh from growing, or if the parts be too rigid already, and not sufficiently lax to distend the Vessels, so as to fill up the wound, in such a Case as this, by too great a Compression with hard Dressings you render the parts quite callous, so as not to transmit any Juice to the wound, and on the other hand you make proud flesh, when you please, by applying nothing at all, but allowing the lax Vessels to extend to any length, and so create proud flesh, or you may bring this about by applying nothing else but Balsams, which will make the Vessels the more lax. In this entirely consists the whole art of curing a wound



106. In curing wounds by the first Intention  
(as Surgeons call it) is to unite it  
without Suppuration, but the Surgeon  
should take care that it has not been  
exposed any time to the Air, or that  
there is no Coagulated Blood & In  
either of these Cases it will not unite  
without some small Suppurations, this  
method principally succeeds in small  
wounds, and even in large ones, some  
times they are united in a few days, as  
in the Amputation with the Flax, which  
was performed by M<sup>r</sup> Lauder here  
and joined in by the rest very soon.

This practice I think is not very  
safe, nor ought it to be performed, but  
on such as have small Arms (as this  
man had) but in larger ones where  
large Suppurations should happen  
by the part being shut up, which was  
now

now necessary for a Drain, very bad 107.  
symptoms might be produced, so that  
I do not think it a safe method in either  
Case. —

When the Wound turns Callous, the  
easiest method is to Slice off the Callous  
Substance, or if the Patient allow it to  
use Caustic.

In this house you'll see a good many  
foul Ulcers with a tough Stuff lining  
them over, here Escharotics are to be  
used, as Lapis Stypticus, Precipitat. &c  
these do best, and after the Eschar is  
formed and separated by suppuration  
the Vessels appear quite clean —

Gunshot wounds



## Gun-Shot Wounds.

When a Wound is occasioned by a Musquet Ball, as it is an obtuse body it commonly, if not always makes a Contusion, and where it cannot be with safety taken out, by dilating the wound, as it ought to be, by reason of large Tendons, Blood Vessels or Nervous parts lying in the way, it is best to let them alone, as they are sometimes lodged in the Body without any very great Inconvenience, but if the parts are safe to make Incisions on, there is no matter tho' these be pretty large for by this means they will heal much sooner.

When the Ball cannot be so easily drawn out at the wounded part, when this happens it will be absolutely necessary to make an opening quite opposite to the wounded part and then Extract it, and when you are at  
Liberty

liberty to search the wound with a  
Probe, it will be proper to draw a string 109.  
of Cotton thro' it, and so have a large  
Seton from side to side, by which there  
will be a free Exit for the Pus, so that  
none of it will be absorbed, which might  
have killed the Patient.

If you are called to a Patient, where  
there is an Inflammation on the part  
and the Orifice is too small, then make large  
Incisions, if no Nerve or blood Vessels lie  
in the way.

When a wound is made with a sharp In-  
strument, as a small sword, a Dilatation  
here is necessary to give a free Exit to the  
Pus, which otherwise would insinuate itself  
into the Interstices of the Muscles, and there  
form Sinous Ulcers, so that the Pus being  
absorbed brings on Hectic Symptoms, and  
then the Patient is soon gone.

Obstruction



Obstruction of the Menses, and a  
 Tumour of the Belly, from an Ague  
 improperly stopt.

Margaret Meikleroy. Both  
 her natural and Vital Functions seem  
 to be in some measure injured, her Pulse  
 is weak and frequent, but this is no very  
 bad Symptom, as such a Pulse generally  
 attends weak and Chlorotic Women

Her Respiration is much affected, as  
 you may see by her Cough and shortness  
 of Breathing upon motion; She has no  
 Expectoration. Her natural Functions  
 have also suffered much, for her Sto-  
 mach is weak, so as not to be able to  
 perform its office, it generates Air  
 by retaining the food too long. Her  
 Intestines are swelled, but so as gene-  
 rally arises from Flatulencies, which may  
 easily

easily be known from the shifting pain. 199.

Her Belly is Costive, for her Intestines are not able to propell the Faeces at a proper time, which likewise shews their Functions to be injured.

The Animal Functions are all entire only she is weaker than she was, and no wonder, as her disease has been of a long standing.

After Marriage, she suffered much from fatigue in following her Husband abroad.

Her disease however seems to be chiefly owing to the management she underwent in Child-birth, for her Vagina (as appears from her own relation) being torn, a fever and Delirium succeeded. Her Lochia likewise stopped.

A Fever in these circumstances, generally stops the Lochia, and no fever is more dangerous than the Lochial, and she must have had a good Constitution in



492. in that she escaped; She cannot tell how it went off, but possibly by large Sweatings and Urinary Evacuations, the cold Air rushing into the Os Uteri when it was dilated in the time of delivery seems to be the cause. She has never since had her Menses

One without opening a Vein (which is not proper here) may judge of the state of the Blood by examining the Gums and the Internal Canthus of the Eye, and if upon inspection of these parts in which the Vessels are so much exposed to view, you find they appear florid, the blood is in a good state but if pale and greenish, that shews it to be in a dissolved and watery state.

This is frequently attended with a degree of Acrimony, if it is a yellowish pale, and if greenish, it is still more Acid, as is easily to be seen in Scorbutic people

Prognosis. There is a prospect of 193.  
her recovery, tho' it will require some  
time, by reason of the cause of her Ob-  
struction, viz. the stopping of her  
Lochia. As it frequently happens  
in this case, the womb becomes schir-  
rous, the thinner blood which is lodged  
in the sinuses of the uterus being squeez-  
ed out, while the thicker remains behind.

The Lochia very much contributes  
to the regular return of the Menses, by  
dilating and lubricating the Vessels  
sometime after Birth, and keeping  
them open, but here their mouths  
seem suddenly constricted by the cups  
of the External Atmosphere, and this  
obstructs the Menses, upon this account  
they will be got open with more Difficulty  
for the longer they are constricted, the harder  
it is to relax them. All the other Symptoms



194. proceed from the Menstrua which are never stopt but a train of bad symptoms follow —

## De Mensium Suppressionis Symptomata

Sinuses acquire a morbid quality and disposition to produce Obstructions when taken up into the Circulation and from the Vicinity of the parts and Nerves, many bad Symptoms are occasioned in the Abdominal Viscera. In our Patient the Blood being absorbed which has got this morbid quality would more readily produce many bad symptoms, as she has been exposed to so much Cold.

Being obliged to live on a low Diet chiefly Meal and Water, and her Stomach being too weak to digest this kind of food, it soon alters its property & it is

is well known, that Meal and Water 195.

digested in the same degree of heat, as  
in the Animal Stomach, become Soure,  
and there it would much sooner acquire  
that quality, than in a Chemical Vessel  
from the Acid remains of the last Meal  
from which the Stomach not being able  
to throw it out of its Pile, would raise  
a kind of Ferment, as all Farinaceous  
food will easily ferment in our Stomachs.  
The most common Phenomenon of  
Fermentation is the generation of a  
large quantity of Air, which being set  
at liberty by the Heat, acquires its  
former Elasticity, and by this means  
Distends the Stomach, and Intestines  
and this occasions the pain she feels.  
If the Air does make its way upward  
by Belching she is relieved, by its escaping  
at



196 at the Pylorus, the Intestines are dis-  
tended and become painful. From the  
same cause the Swelling may be of the  
Nervous or Spasmodic kind, which is  
generally an Attendant on Obstructions  
of the Menses. Suppose her Aliments  
should generate Air, if this Air should  
make its escape freely it would not  
cause pain, but here is a Constriction  
on both Orifices of the Stomach which  
must distend it considerably, and cause  
pain in this Organ, which seems to  
affect her by turns, and accordingly  
as it finds way by either of these Ori-  
fices of the Stomach it passes either  
upwards or downwards, if upwards  
it causes little or no pain, but if down-  
wards, unless the Peristaltic motion is  
strong, and then it may escape by the  
Anus, it will be obstructed as in the Stomach  
and

and by the constriction of the Guts, with 197.  
must necessarily be distended between the  
Constrictions, it will be the cause of pain  
here —

As for her shortness of Breathing I be-  
lieve it proceeds from nothing but an In-  
farction of the Lungs; There is no Expec-  
toration, for the Vessels are constricted by  
the cold, and the matter is not well concocted;  
as soon as she can expectorate freely, her  
Cough will be removed, and I do not see  
any reason to suspect a Phthisis Pulm:  
as she does not spit Blood, but short breath-  
ing is common to Chlorotic Patients, we  
shall be able to cure her, and by restoring  
the Menses relieve the Symptoms.

The Blood in this Patient is probably  
very thin, and the great Vessels very  
weak; her pulse is small and frequent  
tho' the Circulation is less in her than in  
persons in health, for what produces a  
great Circulation is not a quick Pulse.  
but



190. but the quantity of blood thrown out of the heart at a time. By the Circulation I understand the quantity of Blood transmitted thro' the Arteries in a given time and this small Circulation is owing to the weakness of the Vessels.

In the cure we must first have regard to the *Primo Vio*, which as her Stomach is weak, seem to contain a Viscid Phlegm and Mucus, which unless expelled would intercept the Action of all Medicines; In order then to cleanse the Stomach of this Stuff, which by its viscosity renders the Stomach weak, and incapable of performing its Offices, a gentle Emetic would be proper, after that a Stomachic purge such as Aloet. Rhub. &c by this means that growing matter which would otherwise prevent the Action, by purges may be carried off, for while it remains, nothing can move the Intestines or strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach.

Stomach, nor can Medicines enter the habit 199.  
of the Body while the Orifices of the Lacteals  
are stop'd up.

When the Primæ Viæ are cleansed the next  
thing I would order is some Bitters to strength-  
en the Stomach and weak Fibres, and when  
these grow stronger, the Pulse will also grow  
stronger and slower, and to restore the Menses  
we must likewise endeavour to correct and  
restore the Constitution.

In order to obtain this end, the Digestive  
Faculty must be regarded, that a suffi-  
cient quantity of good Nourishment may  
be sent into the Body; for this Woman by  
too low a Diet being considerably emaciated  
has but a small quantity of Blood in her  
Body, and if we should endeavour to in-  
crease the Impetus of this upon the Uterus  
in which case we must raise an Artifi-  
cial Fever, this would produce nothing  
but a Shewing, as the good old women term it,  
when



200. when there is but  $\text{Zi}$ , or  $\text{Zij}$ , evacuated; which would be of no benefit to the Patient, but rather hurtful, constringing the Vessels, for this we must begin by fortifying the Stomach; this will increase the quantity of good Blood, and in order to make good Chyle the fibres must be strengthened, by this means we shall increase the Impetus of the Blood on the Vessels of the Uterus, and to restore a Menstrual Flux that has been long obstructed, it is necessary to produce a Plethora: Emenagogues are hurtful. — To strengthen the fibres then, nothing will so much conduce as proper Exercise, without which the strongest and best chosen Emenagogues will avail nothing, and therefore the Women in this Infirmary troubled with this disease are commonly very long before they are cured, having little or no Exercise —

I have ordered her a Spoonful of Tine.  
Sacr.

Sacr. at Bedtime, and incase I find 201.  
this Aloetic purge sufficient, shall not  
order her an Emetic

January 20<sup>th</sup>

According to the proposed method I have  
examined Mary Meikleroy and discovered  
the Stomach and Guts to be the principal  
parts affected.

I looked upon her disease at first to be  
somewhat Complex, as she has a Cough  
and difficulty of Breathing, and swelling  
of her Belly, which I took to be of the  
Nervous Symptoms, or to arise from a  
Spasm in her Stomach and Guts, especi-  
ally as she has been long without her Menstr.

That night I prescribed Tinet. Sacr.  
which had but little effect, the pain and  
Sickishness continuing, I ordered Tinet.  
Specac. Zi, by which she was much re-  
lieved, it purged her a little, and raised  
a great tumult in her Stomach & Guts  
whereupon



202. whereupon I ordered in the Evening a Bolus  
of *Aloë Fatida*, Gum Ammon: with xx,  
or xxv Grains of L.L.

This practice I thought to be very proper  
as Hysterie Patients can't bear any Eva-  
cuations of this kind without an increase  
of their Symptoms, for the Meats made use  
of increase the Spasms, so that the Wind can  
not escape unless you give them an Opiate  
which allays the Spasms and Tumult.  
The Bolus was repeated twice without  
Success. —

Last night a circumstance happened  
which she was not aware of happened, viz.  
a profuse Sweal; this I take to have pro-  
ceeded from the Bolus, and as she was  
used to such a hard way of living, and  
exposed to so much cold, and probably  
not accustomed to a warm Bed; these  
may have concurred with the Med.<sup>o</sup> in  
opening the Pores of her Body, tho' she  
was relieved by it, I would not wish it  
to continue, because it will be attended  
with

with very bad Symptoms; tho' for two 203.  
or three nights it will be of no bad Consequence.

Her Breathing is freer and her Cough  
better by the Sweating, notwithstanding her  
having taken an Opiate. It appears then  
that her Difficulty of Breathing, and her  
Cough are not owing to an Infarction  
of the Lungs, but probably to a stopping  
of Perspiration; for by Perspiration  
there is a great deal of Acid humour  
sent off by the Skin; and if the Perspiration  
happens to be stop'd, some part of this  
Acid humour is reabsorbed into the  
Blood, and upon whatever part this  
falls, it will produce a Cough; if on the  
Kidneys, a more plentiful flow of Urine  
which is frequently turbid, and if on the  
Intestines, a Diarrhoea ensues.

As she has been so long obstructed  
and her blood in so bad a way, being both  
Acid and thin, I would have order'd  
her



204. some Bitters, had she not had a Symptom which at first she did not acquaint me with (tho' she complained of a shifting swelling already taken notice of viz. a kind of constant Tumour in her left side), concerning which I shall say but little till further Inquiry, tho' probably it may arise from a collection of indurated Faces, which commonly occurs in these Cases: Perhaps it may be an Obstruction of the Spleen, for it can hardly be in the Pancreas, because of the situation

January 30<sup>th</sup>

This new Symptom which she complains of, I find upon Examination to be a hard settled Tumour in her left Side amongst the Viscera, which reaches further towards the Linea Alba than the Spleen; The Seat of which may perhaps be the Fundus of the Ventricle or the Colon.

I ordered her an Aperient Decoction with some Resolvent Pills and a Poultice

of

of wheat Bread and Milk to be applied 205.  
to the Tumour, which I have seen prove  
successful, especially if mixed with a little  
Camphire, Venice Soap & tho' this re-  
lieved her at first, her pains <sup>yet</sup> increased,  
the cause of which she ascribed to the Poul-  
tice, but I imagine they might rather be  
from the Poultrice growing cold.

This day she relapsed into an Ague  
which she had formerly been under for  
six Months, and which was two Months  
ago, suddenly stop'd by Cin, with black  
Pepper, and Flos Sulphuris, given just  
before she expected the Attack of the cold  
Fit, which put her into so great a heat  
as to prevent the cold, and consequently  
the hot Fit.

An Intermittent Fever produces the  
same change in the Blood, as in the In-  
flammatory Diseases, by causing a  
Sizyness and Lensor, which by means  
of



206. of the hot Fit, is attenuated and sent out of the Body, but when these are improperly treated, the Viscidity will fall on some Viscus, as the Liver, Spleen &c and the Tumours produced by this means are found by Physicians to be very difficult to remove, unless they bring back the disease, whereby the Viscid matter will be attenuated and expelled, and in this way an Ague may bring off many diseases and resolve those Swellings brought on the different glandular parts. This clears up our case, for I know many such Instances of Agues that were ill stop'd.

Our Patient had the second fit distinctly, the hot Fit succeeding the Cold and as she did not sweat to carry it off I ordered her to take frequently a Tea Spoonful of the Spt. Salin. Arom. to promote a Diaphoresis, for the proper  
Crisis

Crisis of an Intermittent Fever is by 207.  
the Skin; nor can any other Evacuation  
be substituted by Art to answer this Eva-  
cuation.

When an Ague is improperly stop'd  
and the obstructed matter retained, the best  
method for restoring it is, by Emetics, &  
Cathartics, and thus the Obstruction will  
be removed by the return of it.

You know she got an Emetic, and several  
Aloetic purges, whereby the Ague is brought  
back, and on this entirely depends her Cure,  
for as some of the Viscera seem to be In-  
farcted, the Ague will be the most likely  
thing by which the Viscidities may be at-  
tenuated and Expelled.

I would recommend it to you as a thing  
highly necessary to Examine your Pa-  
tients at different times, because they  
seldom discover all their Diseases at  
once, for according to the Urgencies of  
the



200. the present symptoms, they forget the past ones.

There are great hopes of this Woman's Cure, for the Ague is now becoming regular, and the Spring being a very favourable Season for this Disorder, as it advances will cure her Ague, and to stop it would be extremely improper (especially by the Bark) because of the Infarction of the Viscera, which if you were to remove from one Viscus it would certainly fall upon another.

I told you before her Ague was not attended with Sweating, which is the proper Crisis of an Intermittent Fever, and on this Account I only ordered her warm Water Gruel, with Spt. Saliv. Arom. and now she has a Mixture with Sal Polychrest. and Spt. Minder: of which she takes a spoonfull betwixt the fits, and this produces a very plentiful sweat and relieves her,

J

I have often seen this have a very good 209.  
Effect, for procuring a copious sweat in  
this Disease.

As I said before, the Blood in an Ague  
is viscid, as it is in Inflammations, and  
if the Fits are stopt before the Lenor is at-  
tenuated and expelled many evils may fol-  
low. — This was her case, as the Fits were  
stopt by the Geneva, black Pepper, and  
Brimstone, a common Medicine both  
here and in Holland, and by these and such  
like Remedies many have suffered, tho' they  
will indeed effectually prevent the Fit.

It is a common rule in Agues, that if  
you can prevent the cold fit, you can like-  
wise prevent the hot one, and so cure the  
Disease, for this Disease when regular  
begins with a cold fit, and according to  
the degree of this the following hot fit is  
more or less violent, and by these warm  
Remedies given just before the Paroxysm  
they



210. The cold Fit is prevented merely by the heat they produce, but there is little or even nothing done to expell the Lientor.

There is a method of curing Agues pretty much Analogous to this, and may be used with safety, vizt. If you find that any thing forbids the use of the Bark, as difficulty of breathing or weak Lungs, within an hour of the approach of the fit, place the Patient by the fire, wrapt up in a Flannel or having his feet immersed in water and give him a large quantity of warm Diluent Sudorific Liquids, such as Decoction of the warm Aperient Roots, with Spt. Mindereri and Sal Polychrest every quarter of an hour, till you produce a Sweat, by this means the Patient is thrown into a heat and Sweat which prevents the Cold Fit, when raised before the time this was to happen. — Within  
two

two or three hours after the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup>.  
fits going off, you may put him to Bed,  
and cover him warm up, thus all the Sym-  
ptoms of the Paroxysm are prevented, re-  
peating this for sometime; for instead of  
that Sweat, which the disease, if left to itself,  
would naturally produce, this Artificial  
one repels the Lientor. This I have fre-  
quently used with good success. It gene-  
rally succeeds in Tertians, and sometimes  
in Quartans, but if you only give heating  
Remedies without any Evacuation, they  
will have a bad Consequence.

There are some Cautions given by M<sup>r</sup>.  
Sydenham against the above mentioned  
method, in the beginning of a Tertian or  
Quotidian when they have not put on  
any certain Type, you'll be apt to change  
them into a Fever in reality. 2<sup>d</sup>ly When  
the Patients Blood is already much dis-  
solved, or generally when he is weakened  
by the disease, so as to be very apt to  
Sweat



212. Sweat, this method will do hurt, otherwise  
he saw this method very good.

Her Ague is now a regular Tertian  
and the Remedies she has used, have made  
her Sweat plentifully, but her Urine  
is very hot, and does not yet let fall much  
Sediment at the end of the fit, and I wish  
the contrary, for no body acquainted with  
it, will offer to stop an Ague till the Sedi-  
ment is copious, which generally is like  
Brick Dust; otherwise a great Deal of  
the *Materia Morbosa* will be retained  
and fall, as it happened in her Case, upon  
some Viscus.

The Remedies she has taken will pro-  
duce a Sediment, for these Attenuating  
Salts are as ready to go off by urine  
as by Sweat. In the Intervals of the  
Paroxysm, she uses some of the Aper-  
ient Gum Pills, with the Aperient Decoction.

Feb: 3.<sup>d</sup>

Her Disease is now turned to a regular  
Ague, which may be useful in attenuating  
the

the Viscid obstructing matter. She is a 213.  
good deal better, as to her pains and swelling,  
and every way, And at this Season of the  
year an Ague is not at all dangerous.

Sometimes old people die of Autumnal  
Intermittents, but in the Spring the Season  
is sufficient to cure the disease, and it is  
certain that in this Climate more people  
suffer by an unseasonable stopping of an  
Ague by the Bark, than by the disease itself,  
if left to nature alone, for then generally  
the Viscid matter which caused the disease  
not being attenuated by the fits, produce  
some Infarction in the Abdom. Viscera,  
under which the Patient may labour all  
their Lifetime, unless nature brings back  
the disorder, by the return of which the mor-  
bid matter that infarcted the Viscera is  
attenuated and expelled.

You would perhaps expect an experienced  
Physician would prescribe some remedy to  
answer the end of the Ague, but this would be  
a



214. a bold and dangerous attempt, for the Patient's life would certainly be in the most imminent danger, for in an Ague there is a vast motion raised in the Body, which if occasioned by Artificial means might bring on an Ardent Fever —

We have nothing to do in her Ague, but to manage it regularly, without any attempts to stop it, and leave Nature to herself to carry it off. As her fit at first did not terminate by sweat, I ordered her a Saline Mixture with Spt. Minder: which has promoted the Sweat plentifully, and on the intermediate days since, her disease has had perfect Intermissions. Her Pulsar is as good as if in health.

20<sup>th</sup>

The Tumour of her side and the pain are now considerably less, ~~and~~ this by compressing considerably the neighbouring parts of the Abdom. Viscera, so as to hinder the Descent of the Aliments into the Guts, cause

Flatulences

Flatulencies, and rendered the Circulation 213.  
in the Viscera more unequal.

Next month if her Ague continues we  
will cure her; for then we can have and  
use the Succulent and Saponaceous  
Plants, such as Dandelion; the good Ef-  
fects of which Plants, I have long expe-  
rienced in promoting a Diaphoresis, and  
resolving these kinds of Tumours.

I am resolved to give her plentifully  
to drink of Dandelion Posset in the time  
between the Fits, especially when that can  
be had.

April 10<sup>th</sup>

Being entirely cured of all her Complaints  
she was dismissed: The pain of her side  
changed to the Left; but was removed by  
Vena Section

Dropsy.



## Dropsy.

January

Margaret Roxburgh aged 45.

About the middle of Nov<sup>r</sup> last, when she had her Menstrues on her, was employed in washing Clothes in a cold frosty day, By this means dealing with cold water, her Menstrues stoppt, and she was directly seized with a difficulty of Breathing, got a Cough and her feet began to swell, and the swelling proceeded gradually into her Legs, Thighs, Belly, Arms &c

At the beginning of her disease she got some Med<sup>l</sup> which promoted Expectoration with some Purges and Vomits, but to little purpose, any further than easing her Respiration in a small degree

She was admitt<sup>d</sup> about the middle of this month very much swelled all over with great Difficulty of Breathing, she pass<sup>d</sup> little Urine and that of a red Colour; her Face has a yellow

yellow Cast; when you touch her Extremities 217.  
the Fit continues a long time.

It is plain her Disease is a Dropsy, from the scantiness of Urine which frequently happens in this Disease, she has an Anasarca, Ascites, and Hydrops Pectoris, which last was evident from her difficult Respiration and Orthopnea, or necessity of breathing in an erect posture, in which the water runs down between the Vertebrae and Diaphragm at the bottom of the Thorax, and allows the Lungs a free Expansion.

How the Lungs were affected is a matter of some difficulty to explain; however my notion of the Disease is this; That she was exposed to, caused not only an obstruction of her Menstru, whereby something was retained in the Body, which for the Continuance of health ought to have been secreted, for it is a rule, that nature always, or at a stated time throws off by the Oullets such humours as offend the Body, and when these  
are



210. are obstructed, they vitiate the whole  
Mass, and bad effects follow; but besides  
this, by an obstructed perspiration a  
great quantity of Serous humour, now  
grown Acid and effete by repeated Circu-  
lations would be retained, which used  
to be expelled out of the Body, and so  
caused now a disease, by its quantity  
and quality

The only reason I can assign for her  
Lungs being affected, is, her having been  
subject always to a Cough and difficulty  
of Breathing, even before she was attacked  
with the Dropsie, and in all probability her  
Lungs were affected with Tubercles or  
some other disease.

Now I imagine that of all Causes, wet  
Lungs are the most apt to produce a Drop  
for a Dropsy never happens, when the  
Blood is thick, mild and Balsamic, it being  
then equally mixed, but when it is too  
much dissolved, and as they are the prin-  
cipal Organs of Sanguification, when they  
are

are affected, too small a quantity of the 219.  
Globules will be prepared, hence the  
Blood comes to be in a dissolved state  
and Serous Swellings are very apt to  
arise.

Thus we see in a fever and Ague  
where the Blood is dissolved, the legs  
frequently swell, and always in a  
Phthisis Pulmonalis. There is another  
cause besides for the Vessels are greatly  
weakened, without which the Serous  
State of the Blood would not so soon  
produce this disease.

The Chyle remains in a Chylous state,  
when the Lungs cannot act with suf-  
ficient force to transform it soon  
enough into Red Blood, as we evidently  
see when letting Blood of persons with  
weak Lungs, where the Chyle remains  
for many hours after a Meal floating  
on



220. on its Surface, which shews likewise that a weakness in this part conduces more to forward the production of this Disease than a weakness of any other Viscus. —

I cannot give a reason why every disease is not productive of a Dropsy, in which the Fluids are greatly Attenuated and discolored.

A Dropsy sometimes is very suddenly produced, and thus the most universal one I ever have seen in a very short time. In a hot day a Man exercised himself pretty briskly, and being very thirsty took a large draught of some ale, soon after which he began to swell all over.

It is an Observation of most Authors, that persons turn Hydriopical, who when very warm, drink a quantity of any thing cold, unless it soon after pass off by Urine or some other of the Excretories.

In the aforementioned man, one would imagine

imagine his drink had never united with the 221.  
Blood, but ran off into the Cellular Membrane  
and by this means made him universally swell  
all over his Body.

In this disorder the first natural Indication  
is, to evacuate the water, either by natural  
or Artificial outlets, As for the artificial, in  
a Leucophlegmatia, it is proposed to make  
an Incision in some part of the Cellular  
Membrane, which is most depending and  
turgid, or an opening with Caustic in which  
the water frequently flows out in great  
quantity, and all the parts subside, but this  
method is often attended with a mortification  
because by the swelling of the Cells of the  
Membrana Adiposa, the Blood vessels that  
go by it being compressed, and weakened  
as if Macerated in water / since we know  
nothing weakens the fibres more than  
warm water, and this water has some degree  
of warmth within the Body / Now by the  
Incision or opening of these drains, the  
Vessels



222. the Vessels and Cells and Cells having nothing to support them, the red Blood will flow into them, as they are exceeding weak, without any resistance, and they not being able to press it forwards it stagnates and produces a Mortification, this often happens in Incisions made into the Panniculus Adiposus in its more remote and tumefied part distended with water.

It was needless to try this method with our Patient, as her Dropsy was a Complex Disease, being composed of an Anasarca Hydrope Pectoris, and Ascites, which last night have been cured by the Paracentesis (a second Artificial Outlet) but her Disease proceeding from an universal fault in the blood and laxity of the Solids, this method was not to be used for the water would soon have collected again.

Physicians having found that there are  
few

few people able to undergo such an operation, have therefore endeavoured to carry off the water by natural Outlets; for example finding Dropsies are some times carried off by Urine, they have endeavoured to determine the efforts of nature that way by Diuretics, but this extravasated Serous humour must again be absorbed or taken into the Circulation of the Blood, before it can be carried into the Excretories; therefore to excite an Artificial fever, whereby this Absorption is produced, they give Acid Med. for what a Fever is able to do in point of Absorption, we evidently see in Patients, who from labouring a short time under this disease, have all the Fat of their Body quite dissolved taken into the Blood and expelled by the Gulletts, and so upon recovery appear quite emaciated.

For this reason healing Medicines commonly succeed best at first

When



224.

When once this Fever is raised, we endeavour to determine the absorbed matter to the Excretories, as most commonly by the power of the strongest Diuretics to the Kidneys; yet Physicians, as this Outlet is very uncertain, have been obliged to have also recourse to Cathartics this was the Case in our Patient with Dr. Learmont, who finding Diuretics, vizt. the Decoct. Diuret. with the Tinct. Cantharid. in large quantities fail gave her Hydragogue Purger, as Sallap, found to be proper in Dropsies, which tho' they operated did not relieve her, as not exciting a flow of Water necessary to do Service, and as they only gave four or six Stools, they were more likely to do harm than good by weakening her in carrying off the blood without a sufficient flow of water.

Wherever Hydragogues succeed well, the stagnating Serum runs off, in a full Stream

Stream, and I have known twelve, yea 225.  
fifteen Pints of water evacuated this way  
in twenty four hours.

As this did not succeed I tried the power  
of Mercury with her, which I have often  
found to succeed in Dropsies, if its force  
can be determined right, I have observed  
that Purges and Diuretics carry off a  
much greater quantity of water after the  
use of it. — A Sweal may also be pro-  
duced by its means, which makes up the  
third principal Evacuation, it ought to  
be given two or three days first, and ob-  
serve what Outlet it lends to, and what  
evacuation is thereupon increased, and  
follow nature by determining the Effects  
of the Mercury that way.

Mercury excites an universal Mo-  
tion, produces a fever and dissolves  
viscid humours, and after it has acted  
this way, you have a chance to cure  
your Patient

I



226. I accordingly ordered the Mercurial Pills and she complained of her mouth being sore but did not spit, which Hydropical people seldom do, and it would be very improper they should, as it would be determining it to a part, that would not allow a sufficient Evacuation, nor did the Mercury purge her or increase the Urine, but only it increased the Circulation—

To determine it to the Urinary passages I have ordered the Decoct. Diureticum, and Spt. Minder. with which she passed a little more water, but it gave her no relief.

As I have seen the good effects of Sudorifics in Anasarca, I gave her a Sudorific Decoction of the woods, for if you can raise a Sweat, you in effect cure the Distemper— Upon this she grew somewhat more hot, but did not Sweat, her Belly being so much swelled probably compressed her Stomach and Guts so much that they could not admit of a sufficient quantity of the Decoction—

As

As she said that Purges did best at first 227.  
and seeing she was in immediate danger  
I ordered her some Tart. Emet. dissolved in  
water and Syr. de Rhomno; for all Emetics  
given in small quantities mixed with Pur-  
gatives, and at different times, prove Pur-  
gatives, and so Tart. Emet. is a very good  
Hydragogue (as I have found by my suc-  
cessfull practice with it for many years)  
A Spoonfull of which she took every two  
hours, and at first she thought herself  
relieved by it; but it seemed like a bilious  
or a common purging, but did not bring away  
clear water in a full stream, as it does when  
it succeeds in Dropsies — She passed a  
very bad night, her Pulse weak and Languid  
and her difficulty of Breathing was increased.  
Had her Lungs been in good order, she would  
have born the force of the disease much bet-  
ter, but from her Spitting up, as it seemed  
purulent matter, her Lungs seemed to have  
been Ulcerated from some Disease, perhaps



220. a Peripneumony, and had no discharge  
till the rupture of her Vomica. This however  
I cannot determine, only I imagine it may  
be so, as she threw the matter up without  
any cough

I do not see what more could have been  
done for her, seeing her so bad I expected  
she would have died this evening, but  
she expired already an hour after I saw  
her

Hysterici Affectus

*Hysterici affectus, Mensium Ob-  
structio; Tumor ex Febris male  
pulsas, Angina, et Peripneumonia*

*Jane Forbes, aged about 34 years,*  
was admitted into this house in August last, was  
seized about a year ago, with a Quotidian lague,  
which upon taking the Bark went off, but re-  
turned in eight days under the Type of a Tertian  
She stopd it in the same manner, but in a  
few weeks it altered its Type to a Quartan  
she got the Bark again which stopd it, but  
then she was seized with a worse disease, viz.  
a hard Swelling in her left Side, difficulty of  
Breathing, Head-ach and the Globus Hysteri-  
cus (which the Women call a Lump in the  
Throat) a symptom which commonly attends  
Hysteric Patients especially those whose  
Menses are obstructed.

*It is no wonder she should have nervous  
Symptoms*



230. Symptoms, as her Menses stop'd soon after the Ague, and have never since returned.

As these Patients have generally a great deal of Air in their Stomachs, if both its Orifices are contracted by Spasms, the heat will rarify the Air, and this will distend the Stomach, and suppose the Spasm in these Pat. to which they are all Subject, should at the upper Orifice of the Stomach be relaxed, the Air by its Spring will rush into the Oesophagus, and if the Musculus Oesophagus should by the same kind of Spasm be contracted, it very much distends the Oesophagus, and that will press upon the Aspera Arteria which is Membranous only behind, and it will occasion not only a difficulty of Breathing, but the sense of a Tumour pressing upon the Windpipe.

When she was first admitted she had no regular Ague, but only vague fits sometimes returning in three or four, and sometimes in eight or nine days. She was seized with

a little Shivering and then the hot Fit 231.  
came on, sometimes attended with Sweating  
and sometimes without it.

She has taken many Med.<sup>s</sup> such as Emetics,  
Purges, Sal Ammon. Diuretics, Bitters &c.  
Upon looking over the Books I observed  
that the Purges succeeded best, and that she  
was always easier after them. (You see her  
Case is very similar to Mary Meikleroy's  
for upon stopping her Ague, she had a  
swelling of her left side, which now seems  
to be discussed by the Fitts.

After she was admitted she had some Fits  
which probably were brought on by the  
use of Emetics and Purgatives, for nothing  
is more ready to restore an Ague than these  
when used in a gentle degree, especially  
the Aloetic and bitter Stomachic Purges  
such as Tinct. Sacr. & violent purges  
do not answer so well

At first I did not know that her Complaints  
proceeded



232. proceeded from the stopping of an Aque,  
I ordered for the great disturbance she  
had in the Prime Vio, Gum Pills with  
some Aloes and Aromatic Bitters, which  
succeeded so well that she has not been  
troubled with wind since.

Her Headach is not a primary disease  
but arises from an Obstruction of the Sto-  
mach, and an Irritation made in its Nerves  
by some Acid Matter, and the Wind gene-  
rated here being confined by the Spasms  
arising from the Irritation may so distend  
the Stomach, as to press upon the Aorta  
by which means the Blood in its descent  
will be hindered, and a greater quantity  
sent into the head and the Vessels of the  
Dura Mater so distended as to cause  
pain; therefore we must but seek to re-  
lieve the Stomach.

She is considerably relieved by the Decoc-  
tion, which soon when made Strong suc-  
ceeds

succeeds better than any Remedy I know 233.  
for it so strengthens the Stomach, as to  
hinder the Aliment from being so long re-  
tained as to generate Air; but a Decoction  
of this kind made weak is of no Service.

Some days after she had a Tussis probably  
from the coldness of the Air, and to procure  
her rest, and promote Expectoration, I or-  
dered her some Diacod: with Spt. Minder.  
It is to be remarked that Opiates in these  
cases are apt to suffocate the Patient by  
making the humour which ought to be spit  
up too thick, therefore they ought never to  
be given without something to correct them  
for which purpose I know nothing better  
than the Spt. Minder. or Acat. Scillet. &c  
An Opiate given this way both quiets the  
cough and promotes Expectoration.

She had a soreness in her Throat occasioned  
by an Angina of the Mucous kind in which  
the Glands about the Uvula & Fauces are Impeded.  
The



234. The Gargarism did no Service to the hoarseness, the Membrana Scheideiiana is quite dry, and many in this case apply a Poultice; others order the Theriac; but the best Application I know is raw Cotton drawn into Flakes, and rubbed over with Oil, in which  $\mathcal{Z}ij$ , or  $\mathcal{Z}iij$ , of Camphire has been dissolved, and it has the Advantage of the Poultice in this respect, that it keeps constantly the same warmth, whereas the Poultice is apt to grow cold, and likely to do as much harm as good.

She was next day relieved of the Angina; however I don't expect to make a perfect cure of her; as she is a Patient very ready to suck Complaints; but I shall continue her Decoction, and if she complains of any of the former Symptoms, I shall order her some Emenagogues as Chalybeat.

February 10<sup>th</sup>

All her Complaints are much better  
When

When I first came on, she had only the common symptoms of a Chlorosis with many Nervous ones, according to the variation of which she complained of this or that particular one, I prescribed Emenagogues when her Complaints proceeded from a Chlorosis, and Nervous Med. when they are Hysterical. By this method her Menses returned on Saturday last, and stopt next day; I restored her I ordered her a Pennyroyal Posset at Bed-time and the Pediluvium: the first commonly succeeds well, and is a cheap remedy and that night they returned.

On Saturday morning her Menses being on her, she exposed herself to cold, where upon they stopt, and on Wednesday she complained of a sore Throat; Hereupon, I knowing nothing of her going Abroad in the Cold, I took the Complaints to be like the former, so I again ordered her the Camphire with the



236. with St. Olivar. and a purging Pilsan, & afterwards a Blister. As I took her disorder to be an Angina of the Mucous kind the next day, I ordered a Gargarism.

On Saturday I found she had an Inflammation of the Forepart of the Larynx and down along the Breast, which looked red and was hard, and likewise of the Parotid Glands, to which I ordered Fomentations and Emollient Poultices.

Yesterday her Respiration was much affected. For Med. Vide Case Book.

An Angina may arise from different Causes, and affects many different parts as the Larynx, Lungs, Oesophagus, Mouth and whatever affects Deglutition or Breathing, and is seated above the Stomach may get the name of Angina.

As Cachetic and Chlorotic Patients like ours are more subject to Infection of the Mucous Glands than Inflammation.

I thought this was not of the Acute kind 237.  
and I had further reason to believe this, as  
I knew nothing of her going abroad: Her  
Pulse was so small slow and weak, as not  
to Indicate Bleeding; but as none of the former  
Remedies succeeded, I ordered her Tinct. Gallap.  
ʒij, blunted with Syr. Ros. pallid. This she  
got down with some difficulty, but as it did  
not operate soon I ordered a Glyster to bring  
it down, which it did, but did not relieve her  
Breathing; for in the evening when I saw her  
her Pulse was low and she had an Orthopnea,  
yet the Deglutition was so far relieved by  
the Purgative that she could swallow any  
Liquid, and as she was in danger of being  
suffocated from a compression of the Ospera  
Arteria, I ordered her to be bled with this  
Caution, that if her Pulse did not rise upon  
taking away ʒiv, to stop, which was accord-  
ingly done: As that did not happen, and  
she even fainted before that quantity, her  
Blood was very viscid and Sisy, as in inflam-  
matory



230. Inflammatory Cases; however, she had this  
unlucky circumstance of a low Pulse, and  
if she had been Bled to  $\mathcal{Z}xij$ , she might  
have died at that time. — Lest the Inter-  
nal part of the Aspera Arteria should  
have been inflamed, I ordered her to re-  
ceive Emollient Steams, and Vapours in  
at the mouth, and upon the application of  
the Fomentation and Poultice of Bread  
and Milk, the Inflamm<sup>n</sup> on the fore part  
of the Larynx abated, but her breathing  
was not in the least relieved, which sur-  
prised me much.

Her Pulse is gradually falling lower and  
lower, and she will probably go off this night,  
which I impute rather to the Strangulation  
than Inflammation —

The Lump she feels in her Throat  
seemed to be something Hysterical and this  
indeed is all the hopes I had of her, that her  
case might be Spasmodic, but now her  
Extremities are already cold.

J

I thought that after the use of Blistering & Purging I would give her L.L. from which I could not expect much, unless the affection was of the Nervous kind, and in this case Opium might relax the Spasm in the Oesophagus else it will increase the Suffocation, but I am afraid her case is of the Inflammatory kind and I am sorry I could not follow the Anti-phlogistic method further than Ziv, for fear of killing her immediately. She insisted greatly for a few drops of L.L. which therefore I have given her, but cannot expect much from it.

Feb. 7 27.<sup>th</sup>

Since our last meeting she died, viz. an hour after; but upon opening the Throat I did not make all the discovery I expected. The Tumour upon the anterior part of her Neck contained a greenish matter, which appearance I cannot account for; for I took it to be a common Phlegmon.

The



240. The last day she complained but of little pain, and could swallow bitter, but felt her Breathing worse, and a weight in her Breast, and a pain in her Stomach, but no Inflammation, as far as we had time to Examine, appeared in the Larynx or internal Membrane of the Trachea so that I believe the Muscles of the Larynx particularly of the Prima Glottidis or Musculi Arithroidei which serve for closing the Glottis, and that this caused a Strangulation; for the bad consequences of even a small Inflammation there you must all be sensible of —

She expired the same way in which every one does in an Angina, that is, of a Peripneumony, for in such a Case as here's where the Glottis is affected, and the Ingress of the <sup>air into the</sup> Lungs is hindered, they are almost in a compressed State, and their Alternate Dilatation is absolutely necessary to continue life and the Circulation

Circulation. — Now when any disease 241.  
prevents the Air from Entering to distend y.  
Lungs, they are compressed, the Arteria Pul-  
monalis will be in the same State, the Con-  
sequence of which is a Peripneumony.

This appeared evidently in her Case  
for she had many Varicose Swellings on  
her Vessels on the surface of the Lungs,  
which upon being cut poured out a good  
quantity of Blood, the Pulmonary Artery  
was more distended than I ever saw it  
in the like Case, and after opening it, black  
thickish Blood issued out copiously.

The little Inflammation that appeared  
on her Stomach could not have caused  
her death.

Tho' I had known her Case in the be-  
ginning to be Inflammatory, I could have  
done no more than was done, for upon  
Blooding her to  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, she fainted, and so it  
was no further to be followed; for in Ner-  
vous or Spasmodic Patients as she was  
Hysterical



242. Hysterical if any Evacuations are used  
the Spasms return with greater violence.

Her Constitution could not admit of  
Remedies that are used with success  
in the like Cases.

## Deglutition of Liquids affected in a sore Throat.

Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>  
David Dryburgh aged 60 years,  
has an Angina of an uncommon kind  
which followed soon upon a Fever he  
had last Harvest. It affected his Deglu-  
tition and Respiration, and the Symp-  
toms of it have ever since continued.

Nothing appears in his Throat but  
a slight Inflammation or rather a  
redness in the Uvula, Velum Pendulum  
Palatini.

Palate and Tonsils. — He can with ease 243.  
swallow Solids, but fluids irritate and  
give him considerable Difficulty and pain  
in Deglutition, succeeded by a Cough, and  
a Difficulty of Breathing.

I imagine there is a Suppuration  
come on after the Inflammation he had  
first, and an Ulcer in the Epiglottis, or  
Cartilages of the Trachea, and that the  
Pharynx is not at all disordered, because  
he can swallow only solid Boluses, now  
these slip easily over the Glottis, but the  
Liquids when taken fall upon the affected  
part, and give that Irritation, and if  
some of it should pass into the Trachea  
where the Internal Membrane is exquisitely  
sensible, which it may easily do when the  
Larynx is out of order, and if the Epiglottis  
should be affected it may cause that sud-  
den Strangulation Cough &c. The diffi-  
culty of Breathing and the Cough are not con-  
stant, but at particular times he is almost choked by it.



244. I have not seen a more uncommon Case than this, and fear it will be very difficult to cure; because no Remedies can be immediately applied to the part affected.

The Ulcer seems pretty large from the considerable and constant pain he suffers. complains likewise of pain in his Ears, which may be owing to an Inflammation in the Tuba Eustachiana.

The Indication is, to deterge and heal the Ulcer, I have ordered him to receive the Steams of the Vulnerary Plants to the Ulcer. — Mercury is certainly the best Internal Medicine, but as he is old and much Emaciated, I fear he will not be able to bear it. — If the Cartilages are deprived of their Perichondria, they will be harder to cure as Surgeons allow, than when a Bone is deprived of its Periosteum, —

I propose to proceed very gradually and give him some Laxative Mercurial Pills

Pills, but blunted with Gum Ammon. — 245.

24<sup>th</sup>

His pulse quite crawling and without firmness — Mercury is the best remedy yet known for cleansing and detarging old Ulcers, for expelling both Venereal and Scorbutic Disorders, for expelling the Merimony of the Juices and for rendering the whole Mass more bland and mild, for in such Scorbutic Ulcers the acid matter ouzes out and irritates the Nerves which seem to be his case.

He has got a detarging Gargarism, but he cannot make use of it, because it is apt to run out at his Nose.

As Mercury does not purge him he has got the Decoct Lignorum to assist its Effects and promote a Diaphoresis, by which the humours dissolved by the Mercury are thrown off; this has so far succeeded as to keep his Skin Moist; but I dare not push this or any other Evacuation to any great height, nor dare I give him the Mercury in —



246. in any considerable quantity lest it should exhaust him too much by exciting a Fever which has this effect whether natural or Artificial.

He finds himself no better, however he is no worse, tho' for the eight last days before he came here, his disease increased so fast that he did not think he would have lived many days longer, this gave me some hopes, yet if he has any Ulceration about the Cartilages I do not expect a radical cure from these Remedies. He now spits out purulent (I rather fear a) Sanious humour freely

March 20<sup>th</sup>

He has got a slow course of Mercury & the Decoct. of the Woods with some expectorating Med.

His Voice is much better, he has less pain and can swallow Liquids better, what he complains most of is a Stiffness in the Aspera Arteria, probably from an Laceration

(and

and Infection of the Glands for which 247.  
reason I ordered a Seton to be put as  
near the place affected as possible to make  
a derivation or Revulsion if the inside  
of the Larynx happen to be Ulcerated  
and I hope he will find relief by it, if there  
be the least Ulceration there

## Universal Dropsy.

James Bruce aged 24, a labouring  
Man formerly enjoyed a good state of  
health, till one day, when very warm at  
work he took a draught of Sour ale  
and soon after was seized with chillness &  
a cold fit

Nothing like a Dropsy appeared for  
seven or eight days, at the end of which  
his Ancles began to swell, and the Swelling  
gradually



248. gradually proceeded to his legs, where it  
stopt for some time, before it reached the  
Joint of his knee; At length his Thigh &  
Abdomen were affected with the Swelling, and  
he felt a great Thirst. As the Swelling  
increased he made Urine in less quantity  
and of a high Colour and depositing a  
Glatinous Sediment. Before his Dropsy  
he used to sweat profusely, both in his feet  
and other parts, which is now entirely stop'd  
his Skin being very dry and parched since  
this Disease; his Vital Functions however  
are sound.

It is plain his Disease is a Dropsy,  
for on pressing a part it Pits, and  
retains for some time the vestige of your  
finger. His legs and thighs are Anasarca,  
but in the Abdomen the Disease is an Ascites  
for the Disorder is attended with the common  
Symptoms, Thirst, and Urine in small quan-  
tities, for on separation of the Lymph, the  
other

other Secretions are diminished in pro- 249.  
portion to the Lymph which flows off by  
the Lateral Vessels.

The Prognosis is favourable as he is  
young and had a good Constitution before  
the disorder Attacked him, which is but of  
short standing.

This is not the first instance of a Dropsy  
produced in the same manner, for if a large  
quantity of cold drink thus taken does not  
pass off by Urine or Sweat & by the lateral  
Vessels, it is generally deposited in some  
Cavity and forms Edematous swellings or  
Dropsies. In this Case I imagine the Blood  
is not well mixed and therefore the Lymph is  
more easily separable from it, and hence the  
Sensation of Thirst.

He has no Hydrops Pectoris, tho' at night  
he has some difficulty of Breathing, which  
may be owing to the water in the Abdomen  
pressing upon the Diaphragm in that horizon-  
tal posture. There



250. There are here three Indications of cure  
1<sup>st</sup> To absorb the water.

2<sup>d</sup> To evacuate it by proper Outlets,  
as the Urinary passages, Intestines, Skin  
&c. afterwards 3<sup>d</sup> To strengthen the  
fibres, for it is more difficult to prevent  
the return of a Dropsy than to carry off  
the Lymph. This can be best done by  
incorporating remedies, which at the same  
time ~~they~~ thicken the Blood and strengthen  
the fibres.

The first and 2<sup>d</sup> Indications are what  
we are to have regard to at present, for  
which see Marg. Roxburgh's Case pp.  
The best method seemingly is to raise  
an Artificial Fever then it will be neces-  
sary to determine the water thus absor-  
bed to a particular Outlet.

I have prescribed a Remedy, which I  
thought would answer both intentions  
an Elixuary of the strong Aromaticum  
with

with the Rad. Bryonia and Diuretic Infusion 251.  
that if the Kidneys were weaker than the Guts  
the Diuretics might determine by them; but  
on the contrary if they were stronger than  
the Rad. Bryonia might act by the Guts  
and carry the Infusion that way.

They have succeeded very well, for  
his swelling is decreased, and he makes more  
urine, passes as much water as he drinks,  
and his Belly is kept open by two or three  
stools a day; I shall therefore continue them.  
As the Frost was pretty violent I did not  
order him a purge.

Before he was admitted here he got some  
Cathartics from a Surgeon in Leith, which  
evacuated much water; he says it was  
powder (probably Talla) but it raised  
pain and swelling of his head and face  
which might be occasioned by his catching  
cold during the Operation; as he had an  
ematous swelling in his face, to remove  
this



252. this and the constant Head Ach, I ordered a Blister to be applied to his Head, for to draw off a quantity of the stagnating Lymph.

His case differs from Mary Crossburg's in this, She was in imminent danger, and therefore without delay required the utmost Push that could be made by Med.<sup>n</sup> yet she had not strength to bear the Operation of the Med.<sup>n</sup> but this Man being so strong and the disease not so bad we can proceed with more leisure

8<sup>th</sup>

The Blister answered well, the weather cold and no pressing Indication occurring, I did not chuse to push the Evacuation too hastily.

The Diuretic Infusion had a good Effect and as the Evacuation by Urine was considerably more in quantity than what he drank, in order to excite a brisk Circulation, he got an Electuary with the warm Plants with Rad. Brunia which acts both as a Purge and Diuretic where  
upon

whereupon he grew better, his Headach being 253.  
much better, and the Swelling of his Belly much  
fallen; the Weather being much warmer, yesterday  
I ordered him a Hydragogue Purge of Sallap  
and Mercury, which evacuated a great quantity  
of water, and thereby relieved him very much  
next day after I observed a copious discharge  
of Lymph by a Purgative.

The Abdomen however, as it mostly hap-  
pens in Hydropical Patients appears as big  
as ever, which is not owing to a Collection of  
water but to Air distending the Stomach and  
Ints, which when the resistance is taken off  
expands the now weakened fibres, and produces  
Spasms in the Intestines. This Air may be  
generated by the Patients being much debili-  
tated by Purgatives, this an Opiate prevents  
and gives the Air a free Exit, when given  
in the Evening after the Purge has done op-  
erating, tho' he got an Opiate, he said he still  
burged water, As he had a lower Pulse  
than before, and was sick, in order to keep  
up



254. up to keep up the *Vio Vito* I ordered an Aromatic Mixture as a Cordial with the addition of *Elia. Propr.* to keep his Belly open.

When a Remedy succeeds well in evacuating the Water and carrying it off by any of the *Emunctories*, it should be repeated at short Intervals to prevent a new collection of water, and as his purge operated well he ought to get another without delay, otherwise he may in a few days be as much swelled as before, but to support him under the weakness brought on by the Purgine, Cordials are necessary, wherefore he has his *Lectuar* and if the House could afford it, I would order him a Cup of Scalded wine five or six times a day; however in place of it he may have some strong ale.

As he seemed Sickish I ordered his Belly to be kept tight with a Napkin, which after so great a discharge is as necessary as

as after the Paracentesis in order to pre 255.  
vent the Patients fainting.  
11. ~~the~~

As there is much extravasated Lymph, the  
last Indication, viz. to thicken the blood  
and strengthen the fibres is not yet to be  
answered.

Our Patient offers new Symptoms, he has  
a great disorder of Sight, for he sees ob-  
jects double from which I suspect a Col-  
lection of water in the Anterior Ventricle  
of the Brain. He has then a Dropsy in  
all the Cavities of the Body, as appears by  
the Swellings in many parts, he has an As-  
cites, Hydrocele, Anasarca &c. In such  
circumstances a Dropsy of the Ventricle  
of the Brain generally happens, whence  
will arise Spasms, Coma, Delirium,  
Apoplexy & all which I have seen pro-  
duced by the same cause.

Last night he had a strong Epileptic Fit,  
for



256. for which, and as his pulse was low and slow I ordered some strong Nervous Boluses, and another Blister &c

He complained next day of a great Headack, which is common enough to Epileptics, yet it may proceed from a worse Cause; the Remedies he got could not produce Spasms, as they were only applied to his Stomach and Guts, and neither gripe him nor excited Spasms in the *Prima Via* therefore it is likely they are owing to the *Hydrops Cerebri*. His face looks pale his eyes glazed and watery like those of Children in the *S. Por*, and cannot bear the light which concurs with the forement. Symptoms in shewing that he has the *Hydrocephalus*.

His seeing double seems to be owing to a Compression of the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, and consequently of the *Optic Nervi*. As an *Emetic* occasions such a Confusion as

as sometimes to promote the Absorption, 9 257.  
ordered Zips, Tinct. Specac: which did not  
operate, wherefore intending to turn it to the  
Intestines, this Evening he has got a Sti-  
mulating Glyster, and likewise Cordials to  
support him —

I now begin to have a bad opinion of his  
Case, as his Brain, which before I thought  
sound, seems evidently to be affected.

The violent Headach and Epileptic fits, his  
wife informs he had already before he was  
admitted, shew that the Hydrocephalus was  
not since he came here occasioned by the  
Absorption of Lymph from the Cellular  
Membrane. Here I know no remedy so  
good as Blisters, Setons, and deep seated  
Issues with those we employed before, and  
the disease seldom (and even then with difficulty)  
admits of a Cure, for a Collection of water  
in the Ventricles compresses the very fine  
and small Vessels of the Brain, and  
makes them entirely collapse, so that they  
hardly



250. hardly again can ever become pervious and consequently more unfit for a Resorption, and this renders the cure more difficult and tis impossible here to evacuate by manual operation.

He has many bad Symptoms, such as a great weakness all over his Body and inability to turn himself in Bed which as he was a strong man cannot be caused by any Purgative, and which I can only account for from a Compression of the Nerves that go to the Muscles, and conclude that the Collection of water there is pretty large, and tho' we should be able once or twice to draw off the water, yet the Patient will again relapse, for the Vessels which so long have been Macerated, can never again get a proper degree of Elasticity and therefore are apt to transmit the same kind of Lymph again, for this reason I shall endeavour to strengthen them as fast as possible.

at

At present there is no Indication, but what 259.  
was proposed: I shall go on with the use  
of these Stimulating Med.<sup>s</sup> and endeavour  
to evacuate the water by the Kidneys, and  
if this does not succeed, shall give him the  
Mercurial Pills, especially if his Breathing  
be more affected.

13.<sup>th</sup>

His most uneasy symptoms are considerably  
abated, he sees more distinctly, and his Head-  
ach is not so violent, but the Inability to  
move himself still continues, which shews  
that his Brain is still affected.

The water that used to pass by Urine or  
Stool by the use of the warm Diaphoretics  
is now carried off at once by the Skin, Kid-  
neys and Intestines, which are all open in  
him, by which three natural Outlets the  
Hydropic Lymph is evacuated, yet on ac-  
count of the Hydrocephalus, the case of this  
man is still unfavourable. I have ordered  
him a Sternutatory of Asarum, by means  
whereof



260. whereof I have seen a copious discharge  
of Lymph from the Membrana Schneideri-  
ana, and by the Nose if used for two or  
three days. — His head must be kept  
very warm, and he is to take gr. viij at first  
and if that does not operate sufficiently  
I will increase it to gr. xx, which is the  
largest Dose I ever gave and but seldom  
necessary.

15<sup>th</sup>

If I had not suspected this water in the  
Ventricles of the Brain, I should not have  
ordered this to make a discharge from the  
nearest parts, and which is better than  
issues, as they take some time before they  
run —

His sight still continues more clear and  
distinct, but the universal weakness and  
debility over his whole body continues.

The Pulv. Asari drained a large quantity  
of thin Lymph by his Nose, Mouth & Eyes.

Since

Since our last he got a purge, which did  
not operate so well as before, which is no  
great wonder, as the swelling of his Legs &  
Belly are now considerably fallen. 261.

He still complains of his Cough & Asthma,  
which may be owing to the Hydrops Pectoris.  
He got a Box of Squill Pills, which is a  
good Diuretic —

20<sup>th</sup>  
He has got the Mercurial Pills for several  
days, which have produced a good Effect; I  
have observed the Mercury successful in  
these Cases, if it is determined to the Kidneys  
or Skin. In our Patient it has passed by the  
Skin, which is the best way, and a constant  
Diaphoresis caused by it, has greatly re-  
duced all his Swellings.

His Mercury continues to keep up his  
Urine in large quantities, and keeps up  
something of a Diarrhoea, but the Diuretic  
Decoction may likewise contribute.

If his Strength should be too much  
impaired



262. impaired, I have ordered him some strengthening Aliments, and a Glass of Wine two or three times a day, I will give him the Pills of Mercury sometime longer, for as his disease is so universal, he must use many Remedies in order to keep open all the Evacuatories.

Nothing increases the Dropsy so much as a languid Circulation, and as this is caused by an Hydrocephalus, which compresses the Brain and Nerves necessary for the Vital Functions it is an unfavourable case, neither can we tell how far a Collection of water in the Brain may extend, for it may go into the 4<sup>th</sup> Ventricle and compress the Nerves of the Vital Actions, which seems to be the Case here, for his Pulse is very low —

His debility still continues, but his sight is better, he has been better however since he took the Mercury, for it raises an Artificial

Artificial fever, which increases the 263.  
Circulation, by which there is a great ab-  
sorption caused.

26<sup>th</sup>

He still continues the use of the Mercury  
with good effect, for it keeps up a Diapho-  
resis, and this is the best way for expelling  
water in an Anasarca, where Perspiration  
is obstructed, I take it to be a good circum-  
stance, and his Anasarca and Ascites are  
almost gone, and he has fallen at least  
a foot in Circumference —

His Asthma and Cough are much abated  
which shews the water in his Thorax is di-  
minished not a little. He purges more  
or less every day, and has a considerable  
discharge by Urine, and by all the Imme-  
dories, he still complains however, of an  
universal weakness, which does not proceed  
from his being emaciated, for so he is not,  
but from a Compression of his Brain by  
the water.

Since



264. Since the use of the Mercury his Pulse has not been so low, for it has this good Effect that it always keeps up a degree of Fever. He had various Remedies suited to the Indications and different changes.

I intend to order him again the Pulvis Asari; his Eyes are still confused, and of a glassy look. His seeing better does not shew that the Hydrocephalus is much diminished, but that the water collected in the head acts less forcibly, which may proceed by the Evacuation of the water from the Abdomen and Cellular Membrane, which before so much compressed the Aorta, all the Blood vessels and Abdom. Viscera so as to determine a greater quantity of Blood by the Carotids and compress the Brain. The Evacuations must likewise have lessened the Blood's quantity, by which the Brain as well as other parts are depleted.

Unless the compression be soon taken off  
he

he may die Convulsive or Apoplectic, 266.  
as Patients who have a Hydrops Capitis  
generally do; and I should not be surpris-  
ed if he has more Epileptic fits.

March 6<sup>th</sup> —

He has used Hydragogue Purges for the  
week past, with the Mercury, and is now  
reduced to the size natural to him; and  
all his Complaints, except the water col-  
lected in the Ventricles of the Brain seem  
to be quite removed; but a pretty sure  
sign of this Collection still continuing is,  
his becoming Vertiginous upon stooping  
and the water in all the other Cavities, is  
in all appearance evacuated, yet on  
account of this Collection, I did not pro-  
ceed to the last Indication of cure, viz.  
Strengthening the Vessels, and truly a  
Physician has only performed the half  
of his Office, if after evacuating the water  
he cannot prevent a relapse of the disease

To —



266. To answer this Intention, Bitters are first prescribed, and lastly the Bark and Steel, which generally succeed best in hindering a return of the Dropsy, when used at the end of it, but these I have not ordered, lest they should prevent the Resorption of water in his Brain which ought rather to be promoted.

He has continued the use of the Pulv. Asari for some time in order to remove the Vertigo. I am certain the water is considerably lessened, he sees distinctly, which is a good sign that the Optic Nerve is free from Compression.

His Pulse is full, quicker and stronger which is a sure sign he is mending, for while his head continued much affected, his Pulse was low and slow —

Another reason why Physicians give Strengthening Remedies in the end of a Drop is, because the watery Particles of the blood easily separate from the Salts, Earths and Oil, and by the use of them the Solids are strengthened and of Blood more intimately mixed

mixed and united into one uniform Mass.

267.

When a Dropsy has continued for any time the deficiency of Fat in the Membrana Adiposa which is only filled with water may contribute to the forementioned separation, for this defect of that oil, which when resorbed consolidates and joins the Constituent parts of the Blood more firmly together, makes the watery Particles more easily secede from the other Constituent Fluids, and this may be confirmed from the dissections of several Hydropical Bodies, which I have seen entirely destitute of Fat, and tho' the Fat appears solid in healthy persons, yet during life it is really in a liquid state, and there is a constant circulation of it and the great resorption of it in Acute diseases seems to confirm its fluidity.

In many diseases where the Fat is destroyed, the Blood is perfectly in a dissolved state and the Cells of the Memb. Adiposa are half filled with Fat, and half with water the former is made so hard, and firm as



260. to be rendered quite unfit for Resorption  
hence the continuance of such a disease  
causes a Diathesis, and prevents all ge-  
neration of Fat in the Cellular Membrane  
April 7<sup>th</sup>

He has now all his Symptoms consider-  
ably abated and almost gone, except a  
little Swelling of his Leg. His Brain  
is greatly relieved for he has no Vertigo  
on stooping &c

It is not sufficient alone to Evacuate the  
Water, but also to prevent a new Collection  
of the Water, by Strengthening the Solids,  
therefore as he is near the time proper for  
the use of such Remedies, as Astringents,  
Bitters, Steel, but his Cure not being yet  
far enough advanced, he must have pur-  
gatives intermixed.

A Bolus of Theriac &c by which I  
tried to abate the Swelling of his Legs  
by a Diaphoretic, as deeming to be the  
most ready way, acted in him as a Diuretic  
this

this answers the end of Purgatives, and 269.  
does not weaken the Patient a great deal,  
but Diuretics do not always succeed here.  
I shall try to push it farther, he has  
been taking an Electuary of the Bark  
with Tinct. Martis to brace the Fibres &  
strengthen the Vessels.

He is now relieved of all his Hydropic  
Swellings, has no Vertigo, Cough, or difficulty  
of Breathing, hence his Diseases are abated,  
yet I know no disease so apt to return  
as a Dropsy, and I know no better re-  
medy for preventing it than the Steel  
and Bark.

June 20<sup>th</sup>

He was this day dismissed being per-  
fectly cured. —

Fever



January 30<sup>th</sup>

M. Petrie was seized on Sunday last with a coldness, or what is commonly called a grewing over the whole Body, which did not go so far as a trembling or Horror.

He passed last night with more than a common uneasiness, but next day was not so bad, tho' his Pulse was then quicker and more full than ordinary. I ordered him to be bled that Evening to ʒviij, as he was young & his Pulse full, as he was (ostive), and had an Headach, I ordered him a Glyster. Next day his headach being better, I ordered him some Glauber Salts, which gave him two or three Stools, after which he found himself relieved. He had that night a plentiful Sweat, to encourage which he got some Spt. Minder: which answered well, he was easier till Thursday, when he seemed to have a considerable Accession

On

On Friday as he was Costive, I ordered 271.  
an Infusion of Rhubarb and Cinnamon  
water, which he did not take till yesterday  
because he had a Stool or two.

To day his Fever seems to be quite gone, tho'  
his Pulse beats 90 in a Minute, which by 10  
exceeds the ordinary number of Pulsations.  
On this Account I expect he will have some  
small degree of a Fit.

Physicians divide Fevers into three kinds  
viz. Continual, Remittent, and Intermit-  
tent.

Continual Fevers are these, which have  
a regular Progression, without any remission  
till the Crisis appears.

Remittent Fevers are these whose Symp-  
toms abate, and again return tho' the fever  
is never quite gone, and in such there only  
happens some remission of the Symptoms.

The Intermittent Fevers are divided into  
different Fits, or Paroxysms, and in the In-  
tervals between the Fits no feverish Symp-  
toms remain

His



272. This was of the Remittent kind, tho' his  
Fever was never quite off, yet the Sym-  
ptoms abated — One cannot so well make  
a Prognosis of a Fever of this kind, as  
of a Continual one.

In the Cure of Fevers, the best method is to  
follow nature, and the best Physicians sel-  
dom do any thing but to take care to mo-  
derate ~~them~~ and reduce them to their pro-  
per standard. If too violent, by bleeding  
or any thing that will lower the Pulse.

There are then two Indications in Fevers,  
1.<sup>st</sup> To moderate the Disease, and  
2.<sup>d</sup> To keep all the Excretories open, that  
when the Crisis comes on, Nature may  
choose which of them she pleases, and not  
have <sup>her</sup> way to force. Thus, the Belly should  
be kept open, the Skin Moist, and the  
Kidneys rightly disposed for the Crisis,  
if it should happen that way, for a Fever  
is a Struggle and Effort of Nature to ca-  
pel something offensive to her, and if by  
this

this Struggle, she can alter it, she then 273.  
endeavours to expel it by some one  
of the Emetics.

As Mr. Petrie is a young man & full  
of Blood, the chief Indication in his case  
was, to moderate the Fever. This might  
be done by letting as much Blood, as  
would moderate the Pulse and not destroy  
the Fever, which ought to continue till  
the Obstructions are opened, and the mor-  
bid matter expelled and changed; for if it  
is too soon destroyed, the cause will sub-  
sist in the Body, for the removal of which  
the fever is absolutely necessary.

If his Pulse had only been quicker, with-  
out any hardness, I would not have bled him.

I thought it necessary, as he complained  
of his head, to loosen his Belly, and this I  
did with this view, viz. to relax the In-  
testines and make a derivation from  
the head, as the pain there was occasioned  
by the distension of the Dura Mater.

When



274. When Purgatives are necessary in fever these ought to be administred which do not increase the motion of the Blood, or raise any tumult in the Viscera, therefore all the Acid kinds are to be avoided, and y<sup>e</sup> Neutral Chymical Salts, Viz<sup>t</sup>. Glauber's Salt, Tart. Regenerat. and the like are to be used, but ought to be given much diluted.

As his Sweat seemed to relieve him much and carry off his Fever, I then took the hint from Nature, and ordered him the Spt. Mindereri to promote a gentle Diaphoresis; but the same Caution is to be taken notice of in regard to Sudorifics, as I before observed with respect to Purgatives; All such as promote Sweat, and at the same time raise a violent heat and motion in the Blood, are to be avoided, the Spt. Mindereri is quite destitute of any such quality, and therefore fittest to be given in such Cases, and besides its raising a copious Sweat it has another good

good effect, which is, to dissolve any co- 275.  
agulation, and attenuate any viscosity  
in the Blood, which generally is excited  
in most Fevers, and in these Circumstances  
we see such Med.<sup>s</sup> are indicated, and may  
be given with safety.

After the second Sweat, he had a new  
accession of the Fever, his Sleep was inter-  
rupted, his Breathing free, and his Pulse  
the quick was not hard, nor had it any  
preternatural fulness. He complained  
of a bad taste in his Mouth, for which I  
ordered him a gentle Emetic, as I thought  
it might be owing to the Acid Remains of  
the Aliment detained in the Plicae of the  
Stomach, or a quantity of Acid Bile; as  
this succeeded well I gave him a Purge  
(for a Vomit goes no further than y.<sup>e</sup> Stomach)  
to cleanse the whole tract of the Intes-  
tines, which also had a very good effect.  
He had a good Sweat this Evening  
which



276. which is a good Sign, and generally happens towards the Approach of night in the close of a Fever —

Were it not for the Crudity of his Urine I would imagine his Fever was near an end, but it differs little from what it is when in health, the Colour is more red and he passes it in less quantity, depositing scarcely any Sediment, and to increase its quantity, I ordered him Spt. Mindereri.

There is one Sign whereby we may distinguish the Crudity of Urine, tho' not mentioned or taken notice of by Authors, viz. A blue Ring upon the upper part of the Urine next the Glass, which, while it remains shews the Crisis not to be at hand, and as the Crisis approaches it gradually diminishes.

In his Urine, which is a little turbid, there is this appearance, however we may inspect

expect a Crisis, before which the Urine  
first grows turbid, and deposits a Sediment 277.  
which in Continual Fevers is white, and in  
Intermittent ones red — It is probable  
that this is the matter which produced the  
disease, and nature takes this way to expel it.

As there is no pressing Indication at  
present, I intend to order nothing for him  
this night.

Physicians generally err more in Fevers  
by doing too much than too little. —

In Acute Diseases Hippocrates was no more  
than a Spectator; All the Antients, sometimes  
ordered Bleeding ad Deliquium Animi, which  
differed very much from our way; They seldom  
ordered a Glyster; and very seldom an Emetic  
or purge. The first they gave when the  
Patient had been costive for two or three  
days, and by this means they would observe  
the Operations of nature much better  
than we do, but we endeavour to cure these  
Diseases too soon, and make large Eva-  
cuations, whereby we weaken nature



270. so much as to render her incapable  
of concocting that matter, and by the va-  
riety and different Remedies we give, oc-  
casion such Confusion in the Disease,  
that we cannot observe the operations  
of Nature with exactness and accuracy  
of the Ancients; and I think the Antients  
Practice is thus far to be followed, that  
we ought to do nothing but that for which  
we have a distinct Indication in all  
Acute Diseases.

For Instance, if the Patient is Costive  
and makes Urine in small quantities, then  
a Diuretic or gentle laxative will be neces-  
sary, or a gentle Emetic, if he finds a bad  
taste in his Mouth, and it is impossible  
by Art to cure a fever: All that we can  
do is, to assist Nature and follow her  
and he that observes her most will  
make the best Physician

M<sup>r</sup>. Petric's Disease now perfectly inter-  
mits. On Monday last towards the Evening  
he grew hot, and had now and then a gentle  
Sweat

Sweat, and since then had a full Inter-  
mission; Yesterday he complained of 279.  
a Nausea and Inclination to Vomit,  
and I thinking he had some biliary stuff  
in his Stomach, ordered him an Emetic,  
however it brought up nothing remark-  
able, last night he had a great Heat suc-  
ceeded with Sweating.

To day his Urine is thick, turbid & depo-  
sites a lateritious Sediment, which is al-  
ways an Attendant on the Crisis of an In-  
termittent Fever; As his disease had put  
on no regular Type, I was willing to ob-  
serve which way nature inclined and  
therefore did not order many Med.<sup>s</sup>

Where the disease tends to an Inter-  
mittent, Aloetic Purgers and gentle Eme-  
tics have the best effect in forming &  
making the Ague regular; the Tinct. Sac.  
is a good Alterative and moves the Belly  
gently, and if the Lentor happens to be atte-  
nuated & thrown upon y<sup>e</sup> Intestines, it may carry it off.  
Feb. 8<sup>th</sup>



Feb: 8<sup>th</sup>

His Fever is not formed into a regular Intermittent, for by removing to a private lodging where he staid only one Night, probably he got Cold and a Cough, which he now has.

He complains most of Sickishness at his Stomach, and a bad taste of his mouth, belching up ill tasted watery Stuff, not uncommon in Intermittents.

Last night a new Symptom occurred for instead of the feverish Paroxysm and regular critical Sweat, which used to come at 9, 10, 11, or 12 O'Clock and carry off the Fit, he has got a Diarrhoea which has been very frequent in the night and prevented his Rest.

Nature by this seems to attempt to throw off the disease, but as I imagined it to be only a Symptomatic one, I endeavoured to stop it, and ordered some Boluses of Diacord. and the Decoct. Alb. for

for his common drink, with a few Gills 201.  
of L-L and his Diarrhoea is now less  
than it was in the Morning.

Dr. Plummer and I are to consult  
about him this Evening, and if his Nausea  
is not removed, shall order him another  
Vomit; but if well shall only order him  
a little Rhubarb —

His Diarrhoea is probably owing to a  
Stoppage of Perspiration, by means of  
which the Acid matter which used to pass  
off by the Pores is thrown upon the Intes-  
tines, but this perhaps may cease upon  
restoring a Sweat.

10<sup>th</sup>

Upon the return of the Sweat the Diarrhoea  
stopt. His fever is now of the continued  
kind, for he has fewer Remissions than for-  
merly, his Pulse is fuller, slower and softer  
Urine Crude, without the lateritious Sedim.  
which may be owing to the cold he got, and  
the lowness of Spirits to which he is subject  
and



282. and no wonder, as his disease inclined from the beginning to the Remittent kind, and has so long continued without a crisis, ought to be treated like Intermitents, as they won't yield to the ordinary practice, and whenever a proper Sediment appears I shall give him that Remedy.

His Symptoms now are much the same, and as he has none of his former Remissions, both Dr. Plummer and I take his Fever to be a continued one.

I believe in two or three days, if he had not been exposed to cold, it would have been an Intermitent. His Brain is considerably affected, and he roves much especially in the Night.

By the use of the Remedies which he gets, he has frequent imperfect, but not critical Sweats, which do not abate his Fever, his Pulse is high and soft and feels as if the Blood was much rarified, or rather as if the Artery was distended.

distended with Air. His Urine ever since 203.  
he went out is without Sediment. There  
is no immediate symptom of Danger  
for tho' his Brain is affected, yet there  
is no topical inflammation.

I mentioned in our last, giving the  
Bark, when a Sediment appears in his  
Urine; and D. Plummer agrees to it.

As he is a little vapourish, in order  
to raise his Spirits, he now takes a  
Bolus of Castor, and Serpen. Virgin:

He bled two or three Drops from the  
Nose yesterday, which seems rather to be  
owing to his picking his Nose than to  
the force of the disease.

It is harder to make a Prognosis in  
Fever after changing their Type, than  
if they had gone on regularly, therefore  
as it is changed from an Intermittent  
which had its fits removed by sweating  
to a continued one without Intermission  
or



284. or Critical Sweat, I cannot well say  
how it will terminate.

His fever is not much changed since  
our last, nor are there any Signs of Res-  
coction in his Urine, which all along  
has been of a deep colour, without any  
Nubeculae till yesterday, and to day they  
disappeared.

The blue Ring still continues, and the  
the Spuma or Air Bubbles after it, which  
appear on his Urine remain for 24 hours,  
and Hippocrates says "*Spuma tenacitas*  
*Qui manens in Febris est pessimum*  
*Symptoma*."

This may easily be accounted for from  
the principles of Chemistry, by which we  
know all the Constituent parts of the  
Blood are so intimately mixed into a  
kind of *Liaivium*, as not to allow a Se-  
paration of the Morbific matter, and  
that the disease retains its former crudity.

This Symptom often happens in people  
who

who abound with Fat, which being dissolved 205.  
and intimately mixed with the other Fluids  
increase the adhesive quality or Spuma  
Tenacitas of the Urine.

Critical Urine has a Scum, yet in a few  
hours this disappears, for it is not tenacious  
enough to resist the Elasticity of the Air  
and this happens much sooner if the  
Urine is in a warm room —

In the other Case the elastic force is not  
able to overcome the tenacity which makes  
the Bubble continue so long.

On Wednesday he had a Nausea &  
for which I ordered a gentle Vomit of Tinct.  
Specacuan. this relieved him, but he threw  
up no Biliary Stuff. After this he complain-  
ed of Gripes, which yesterday were removed  
by a small Dose of Tinct. Rhei, that  
also lowered his pulse and lessened the  
violence of the Fever, yet no Signs of a  
Crisis, however I think he is in a better  
way, as his Pulse is reduced from 110 &  
115 pulsations in a Minute to 90.

20. 17



On Friday Evening about 6 O'clock his Pulse was more frequent less distinct & lower, and to increase the Circulation and give a Stimulus he got two Castor Boluses which did little service.

He roved and had a Coma or Stupor for these two days, for which I ordered a Blister, which diminished his Stupor, and made his Pulse firmer.

He frequently had a Symptomatic Diarrhea, which gave him 2 or 3 Stools in 24 hours, but has since been more frequent, nor did I attempt to stop it as his Pulse did not fall —

He now passes Urine and Faeces involuntarily. Urine still crude, and the bleeding continues.

It is now 15 days since he returned to the Infirmary — He complains of pain and heat in passing Urine which may be owing to the Blister. I have ordered him a Bolus of Camph. and Sal. Succin. to raise his pulse & abate of. Hemimory of his Urine.

24<sup>th</sup>

207.

As his Pulse grew low by means of the  
Diarrhoea, I supposed a gentle Dose of  
Rhubarb, with the Gallap Sistens, which is  
nearly the same in virtues with the Diascord.  
to stop his disorder.

Since our last his Pulse was raised by  
a Blister, since which he has mended gra-  
dually, and to day the first Signs of a  
Crisis have appeared in his Urine, which  
this Morning was very turbid with a Se-  
diment, which sunk pretty low in the Glass.

To morrow I doubt not, but it may subside  
altogether; this I take to be a good symp-  
tom, and if it should accordingly appear  
to Morrow, I shall think him safe, but  
if not I cannot say that he is yet out of  
danger.

This is the 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> day of his  
Fever, since he left the Infirmary, what  
he had before was of a different kind  
The 21<sup>st</sup> is one of the Critical days of  
Hippocrates



208. Hippocrates; As he has no Symptom of an Obstruction of the Viscera, the more is to be expected from this appearance.

27<sup>th</sup> ○

Since yesterday Urine grown clear again, Pulse much better, has all his Senses, and is using no Medicines. ○

I expect a return of the Sudiment, and then shall give him a Decoction of the Bark, tho' his Fever has been continual one, and were it not ordered for him he might long labour under his present emaciated Circumstances.

March 6<sup>th</sup> ○

As there are no Signs of Topical Obstructions in the Viscera, he has got the Decoction of the Bark; Sweats none and is able to walk about the Room. Pulse low, and upon any little motion becomes frequent. ○

His Urine for some time past has  
been

been Cloudy, depositing a Sediment, 209.  
which shews it to be of the Intermittent  
kind, but since the use of the Bark  
the Sediment and Cloud are white, which  
is worth observing, for whenever the Bark  
succeeds, it changes the Colour of the  
Urine and Sediment to a white, which  
is a Sign it will make a Radical Cure  
of the Disease.

He takes about  $\text{Zij}$  a day, and I  
design to increase it. The Dose is in  
proportion of  $\text{Zij}$ , to  $\text{Libt}$  of Water.

Fever,



## Fever

Andrew Walker, for five or six years has been subject to a Cough, with vague pains in his Breast and different parts of his Body, and on Wednesday last was seized with a Coldness, followed with Thirst pain in the Small of his Back, and a weakness in all his Joints, Pulse quick, but not very full, Urine Crude, turbid and without Sediment.

He was bad the day before he was admitted; his Symptoms still continue without any remarkable Alteration. Since his Fever came on, his Lungs have been oppressed, his Cough and pain worse, no Appetite, Thirst, Tongue white, Headach and pains in his back.

The difference betwixt this and Mr. Petrie's fever is owing to the different Circumstances and Constitutions of the Patients. — Mr. Petrie's Lungs and Breast

Breast are not affected much with *Tub. 291.*  
peries and Mucous Infarctions, for the  
Glands are frequently obstructed, and the  
Humour standing in the Follicles grows  
harder and harder, till at length it acquires  
the nature of Stone, and I have seen peo-  
ple cough up reddish blue Stones, where-  
by the Air and Blood Vessels of the Lungs  
were so much compressed as to occasion  
a difficulty of Breathing.

Wherever a Fever happens in In-  
farctions of the Lungs, as in this Case  
the accelerated motion of the Blood neces-  
sarily must occasion a difficulty of Re-  
spiration. His disease probably arose  
from an obstructed Perspiration, as it  
happened in Frosty weather, and this is  
not uncommon for it is frequently occa-  
sioned by a Cold.

His Pulse tho' quick was not so full  
or strong as to indicate Blooding, but  
as he had been costive for some days  
and



292. and Heartsick, as he termed it, — I ordered an Emollient Glyster to be repeated in three or four hours if it did not operate, and likewise because it often happens, that the first only lubricates the Passages without bringing away the Faces.

The first operated very well, and in some degree relieved his Sicknessness, and his Headach grew gradually better but his Skin was hard and dry. I ordered him Spt. Mindereri to promote a Diaphoresis and to attenuate the Mucus.

Yesterday his Pulse was no more frequent than is ordinary; but his Cough still continuing I ordered him the Aect. Scillet. and Lac Ammon. which are recommended by most Physicians to attenuate these kinds of Viscidities.

The Symptoms are not much abated, but the Spt. Mindereri has opened his Skin, and the Pulse has returned to its healthy Standard, only somewhat weaker.

weaker; The Fever to day is greatly abated, but as none of his Urine has been kept, I can say nothing concerning its duration. — 293.

His pulse was less strong and feel cold, to which I ordered Sinapisms to be applied. First, to raise the Pulse, which is too weak, and secondly, to attenuate the Viscidities, tho' I do not exactly know the state of the Blood, as I have not yet seen it. It is however probable that a Scurvy is in the Blood, as his Lungs are affected. Thirdly, To make a Revulsion from his head, which so far succeeded, that his Headach grew much easier, but as his pulse still continues so languid, as not to produce a Concotion, I shall order a Blister between his Shoulders, which will raise the Fever and attenuate the Viscidities, and by making  
4



294. a derivation from his Lungs abate his  
Cough— This it will do two ways &  
1<sup>st</sup> If it arises from a thin Lymph, which  
irritates the Bronchia a Blister will  
make a Revulsion to the Back, and carry  
off the Acid Serum—

2<sup>d</sup> If from a Viscid Mucus, the Sizing  
humours may be Attenuated by the Can-  
tharides which enter the Blood, and in a  
Mucous Catarrhe attended with a Cough  
I have seen a Blister do vast service,  
for after the application of it there is an  
increased motion in the Circulation, a  
greater Secretion of Urine and a Stran-  
gury, and the Patient who before could  
expectorate nothing, now brings up a  
good deal of Stuff.

Had his pulse been high quick or hard  
this would not have been proper, because  
it would increase all the Symptoms  
but as he is almost stifled for want  
of

of Expectoration, it is necessary as soon 295.  
as possible.

According to my Expectation he was  
much relieved by the Blister, his Expectoration  
is much freed, and to day complains of no-  
thing, but the pain of his Vesicatory, per-  
haps the part may be inflamed, as often  
happens in such thin people. I know  
nothing better for this pain than an Emol-  
lient Poultice.

The Unguentum Album is sometimes used  
with good success, but some of the Plaisters  
in use are apt by stopping the Pores and  
inflaming the part to bring on a Morbification.

We shall have little more to do with him  
but as his Cough which he has had for  
many years, probably arises from a  
more obstinate Cause than can be re-  
moved in a short time I shall order  
him Pectorals.

*Peripneumonia*



296. *Peripneumonia Vera* O

Elisabeth Cameron a Soldier's wife has an Orthopnea. — Upon her return from England she was obliged to go bare footed, and was exposed to many other hardships, by means of which she contracted a Cough, she had her Menstr. regular after she returned, but upon this stopping her difficulty of Breathing and her Cough grew more Severe. This day she had a great degree of Fever, her tongue was white, and as she had been Costive for some days, I ordered her a Glyster which operated very well, then she got a Mixture of *℞. Ammon. and Aps. fatis.* to help her Expectoration.

Her pulse being full I ordered her to be Bled, which lowered her Pulse a little but hardly gave her any Relief I ordered a Blister to Attenuate the Inflammatory Matter in her Lungs, which  
the

the Cantharides entering the Blood might 297.  
do in some measure, and make a derivation  
to the Back?

Her disease seems originally to have  
been a Catarrhe, which is a collection of  
viscid Mucus in the Lungs, which she could  
not expectorate, but probably there is some  
thing also Spasmodic, as she had not so  
great a difficulty in Respiration till her  
Menses stopped, in which Case Spasms  
frequently happen, and they might arise  
here as well as in any other part.

Lest Opiates by stopping Expectoration  
should suffocate her, I durst not venture  
to prescribe her any, tho' she rests none.  
The Blister had a good Effect. I ordered  
her a Pilsan, but as her case is desper-  
rate it is necessary to use the most ef-  
fectual and speedy means we can, she  
was again Bled, and has got an At-  
tenuating lubricating Decoction of  
Rac.



Rad: Alth. Figs, Rad: Irid. Florent. and  
Emuls Camphorat. to make it still more At-  
tenuating, I ordered some Spt. Mindereri to  
be mixed with it —

In an Orthopnea the Stomach and Liver  
descend and pull down the Diaphragm, and  
so enlarge the Cavity of the Thorax, by <sup>which</sup> means they make Respiration in an erect  
posture.

She has been at the Gates of death since  
our last, her disease, I told you I imagined  
to be a Catarrh, which is too great a Secre-  
tion of viscid matter in the Bronchia and  
an Accumulation of it in the Vesicles of  
the Lungs

She has a bad symptom which is a Perip-  
neumonia, being a very natural transition  
from the disorder, because this Mucus  
being accumulated in the Bronchia &  
Vesicles of the Lungs distends them so as  
to compress the Branches of the Pul-  
monary Arteries, forms obstructions in them  
and

and produce a Peripneumony. *Act. P. 299.*  
ripneumonic approaches nearer the Vera  
than the Notha; for in the latter there is no  
great degree of Fever, and only an accumu-  
lation of viscid Mucus in the Bronchia or  
blood in the branches of the Pulmonary Artery  
which goes on very slowly; but in the former  
or the Vera, the branches of the Pulmonary  
Artery are inflamed, and the Fever is more  
violent.

They are easily distinguished from one an-  
other; and the latter particularly from the  
Catarrhe which affects the Aerial Vessels  
and the Peripneumonia Vera the Blood Vef-  
sels, and as the Blood Vessels of the Lungs  
are composed of these, they will mutually  
affect each other, besides, wherever an Air  
Vessel runs, it is attended with a Vein  
and Artery, whence the Lungs are more  
subject to diseases than any other part  
of the Body.

Had



300. Had she in the beginning got proper Remedies to attenuate the viscid Mucus and ~~cause~~ Expectorations, all her Miseries might have been prevented, but being so much exposed to cold, there was a constant Accumulation of Mucus, which has increased so much as to affect the Pulmonary Artery and Compress it &

Her Pulse is quicker, and her difficulty of Breathing is increased, which is still much worse.

When both the Bronchie and Pulmonary Artery are affected, as in a Pleurisy, the Characteristics of a Peripneumony differs from all the other inflammatory Disorders; as it increases the Pulse grows smaller, which is the worst sign in this disease, but in the Pleurisy, according to the degree of violence, the Pulse turns stronger. The reason of the  
is,

is, that the passage of the Blood thro' the 301.  
Lungs to the left Ventricle is obstructed,  
so that little passes thro' the Pulmonary  
Vein, by which there is a greater quantity  
accumulated in the Branches of the Pul-  
monary Arteries, and tho' the Artery Con-  
tract as formerly, the same quantity is not  
sent thro' the body.

A soft low pulse is the worst one that  
can happen in a Gripneumony, and in  
this disease the Antiphlogistic method  
is often attended with danger, and were  
it not that our Patient said that she was  
much relieved by the first Bleeding, I  
would not have ordered her a second, as  
I am convinced it has done her harm  
by lowering her Pulse, which before was  
tolerably good, and debilitating the Vis  
Vita and making her respiration still  
more difficult. I therefore ordered a Blister  
which



302. which raised her Pulse, and by means of the Vapours of a Decoction of Emollient and Attenuating Plants, her Expectoration grew easier, for the breathing of these Steams was the only immediate way of applying a Remedy to the Lungs and lubricating the Bronchia.

I ordered the former Stimulating Med.  
Boluses of *G. Ammoniac*, *Aps. Satic.*  
Volatile Salts and her Pulse is grown stronger

In a Peripneumony the best Symptom that can happen is a Pulse that gradually grows fuller, firmer and stronger for it shows the Circulation to be much freer.

This Forenoon I thought she would have a Vomica or Suppuration of her Lungs, from the nature of her Pulse, yet was the true Pulsus Undosus, for a full soft

soft undulating pulse in a Pleurisy 303.  
is always an Attendant of a Suppuration

In the Pulsus Undosus the Artery is always distended and gradually dilated, soft without Jerking, and a kind of Balancing motion is felt, for the Systole and Diastole are performed in equal times, and this is a sure and constant sign of a Suppuration in the Lungs.

In inflammatory Fevers this Pulse is very remarkable and when an Abscess is forming.

This Evening she has nothing of that Pulse, In ordinary Pulsations or those performed in health the Systole is sudden and the Diastole is gradual.

What she spits seems rather concocted Mucus than purulent Pus, and in order to be certain of what kind it is, we ought to examine it in water, and if it is the former it appears swimming, but if the latter



304. Latter, it sinks directly to the bottom.

Her Stomach and Appetite are very bad, and tho' her Lungs are relieved, she has a constant Nausea, which may probably be owing to some Acid Phlegm or Mucus collected in the Stomach; For this I ordered her a gentle Laxative lest the operation of a strong man should too much fatigue her —

Her case is in some measure altered, for her Lungs are relieved, and her Brain is affected, her Pulse is stronger & calmer and she seems free of the Fever. Tho' it sometimes happens, yet it is very uncommon that a Lensor should be translated and made to pass from the Lungs to the Brain. However Hippocrates and many others take notice of this Translation in a Peripneumonia Vera to which this very nearly approaches.

The chief cause of her Orthopnea when she

She first came here, I took to be seated in 305.  
the Pulmonary Vessels, from the Viscid  
and Sisy appearance of her Blood.

A Phrenitis from a Triphneumony, says  
Hippocrates, is fatal, and no wonder, as  
two parts most immediately necessary  
to Life are affected.

She says she cannot see, tho' there is  
no apparent defect in her Eyes, which  
may be owing to her Delirium.

I ordered a Blister to make a deriva-  
tion from her head, and at the same time  
an Attenuation of the Humours, and a  
Vomit to cause an universal Shock, &  
assist in removing the obstruction. I  
did not prescribe Purgatives, as her la-  
beloration was free, and if they should  
excite a Diarrhoea, the other would be  
effectually stop'd.

Since our last she died, and we see the  
observation of Hippocrates verified that  
a



306. a Peripneumony translated to the head  
is fatal. This Morning before her death  
I imagined from her free and strong  
Pulse (which was a sign of the Circula-  
tion thro' the Lungs being more easy)  
that her disease was not so bad.

She was not entirely blind, and the darkness  
she complained of might be owing to an ob-  
struction in the Optic Nerve. I ordered a  
Blister and also an Injection and Purga-  
tive to relieve her Brain; for she roved much  
which I took to be owing to the Metastasis  
or Translation of matter from the Lungs  
to the Brain; and upon supposition of it  
being rendered thus Mobile, I imagined  
by opening the Excretories it might be  
carried that way, but her Pulse before these  
operated grew so extremely feeble, which  
was a very bad Symptom, and shewed  
that the Lungs were again Infarcted, and  
the difficulty of Breathing further confirmed  
thus her Pulse grew lower and lower  
till

till at 10 o'clock at night she expired. 307.

Upon opening her Thorax, her Lungs appeared livid and black with a quantity of Extravasated Blood, which generally happens in Peripneumonies.

Tho' her Lungs in two different parts were Gangrenous, and yielded half putrid Blood upon cutting, yet as her Respiration was free and her pulse high, her Delirium I think was not owing to this, but to a Metastasis.

When a Delirium comes on in a Gangrene it is a constant symptom of death, the Pulse gradually sinks, and Respiration grows more and more difficult, it was however just the contrary in her Case.

In all Peripneumonies the Brain is somewhat affected, for when the blood cannot pass thro' the Lungs, it is Accumulated in the right Auricle and Ventricle, so that the Cava cannot discharge itself



300. itself, nor can the Jugular Veins empty  
their Blood, whereby the Sinuses of the  
Brain are distended, and a Compression  
of the Nerves and Brain is occasioned  
so that the Patient is constantly seized  
with a Loma, Delirium or some other Symp-  
tom of a diseased Brain —

## Chlorosis and Worms

Feb. 14<sup>th</sup>

Margaret Ferguson aged eighteen  
years, never yet had her Meneses, she la-  
bours under a Chlorosis, which is a Collec-  
tion of Symptoms that attend a Stoppage  
of that Evacuation, She complains of  
pain and Swelling of her Stomach and  
Belly, a Palpitation of her heart, and  
a difficulty of Breathing upon motion,  
all which Symptoms generally attend  
this

this Disease and yet they are all removed 309.  
by restoring the Menses.

The first thing to be done is to cleanse the  
Prima Via and strengthen the Stomach  
for which I know no remedy more proper  
than the *Sinectura Sacra*, if made with  
Brandy or Spirits, and after this I would  
next relax the Menses with *Emenagogues*.

I ordered her two Spoonfuls to be taken  
taken every night at Bedtime, and if it  
purged to take but one next night, for as  
I intended it to strengthen the Intestines  
I would not at all chuse it should purge her.

The pain and Swelling of her Stomach  
are by this method removed, the only com-  
plaints of the Palpitation, which may be  
owing to the weakness of her Heart and  
Lungs, and thus not being able to perform  
the Circulation rightly, for the return  
of the pain of her Stomach I ordered  
an Emetic.

I intended to give her some of the  
*Emenagogue*



Emmenagogue Plants and Pectoral Pills till she told me she had a Spitting of Blood, which frequently attends this Disease, for what should go by the Uterus in this Case passes by the Lungs, which I have seen continued for some years; therefore I postponed the use of the Emmenagogues, and proceeded to abate the Spilling of Blood.

I would not have let Blood of her, if the Hemoptoe had not happened, for the Indication would rather have been to strengthen her, and increase the quantity of Blood, which is the best and only effectual method of restoring the Menses. But as her circumstances required it she was bled.

An Hemoptoe is not so dangerous in women as in Men, so that no danger needs be apprehended from hers; but when it is stopt, I shall order Emmenagogues to be used gently. I have prescribed the use of the Pediluvium in order  
to

to see and make a Revulsion from her  
Lungs ————— 311.

Her chief complaint is of a Palpitation  
of her Heart; this in her case may be owing  
to the Equilibrium between the Solids and  
Fluids being destroyed, not arising from  
a defect of the Fluids, but an Inability of  
the Solids, to act with a due force upon  
their Contents.

As these Patients generally have a Collec-  
tion of viscid Mucus in those disorders,  
Emetics and Stomachic Purgatives, as Tinct.  
Sacra, Aloes, Rhubarb, &c. are the most  
proper to be given, and she has been con-  
siderably relieved by the Tinct. Sacra. and  
found some advantage from being blooded.

As I durst not venture to strength-  
en the Solids, nor give any Emenagogues  
to force the Menstrues, I ordered her some  
Gum Pills of the middle sort; and not  
any of those that Stimulate, and in any  
considerable degree increase of Momentum  
of



312. of the Blood, but the Vessels that were ruptured and now joined should be separated.

Astringents, such as Oak Bark, Cort. Granator, Vitriol &c would have a bad effect by coagulating the Blood. The best way of recovering the tone of the Solids, and increasing the mutual Action of them and their Contents upon each other by degrees is, Stimulating Med. & Liciase. For this Bitters are very good some of which I shall order her —

If she could afford riding on Horseback or in a Coach, it would by far exceed Muscular Motion, or any other Exercise, For the first is attended with a waste or dissipation of the Animal Spirits, whereas on the contrary, by the frequent succeeding Agitations and Motions from the Jolting of a horse or Machine there is more Service done, and a better prospect of Strengthening the weak Fibres and assisting the Animal Functions than by any thing I know —

She

She has passed one of the *Lumbrici* No 313.  
tundi, which differs little from the common  
Earthworm, excepting as to its colour.

There are many disputes about the  
Origin of worms, but it seems most pro-  
bable that they are produced from Eggs  
of Insects taken in with our Meal drink  
and Air, and being cherished by proper Nu-  
trition and the warmth of the Body, Ani-  
malcules are produced which grow to a  
large size. However the people who are  
most troubled with them have large quan-  
tities of Mucus in their Intestines, which  
seem to be a proper Medium for them to  
settle and lay their Eggs in, and by their  
gently stimulating the Guts, they produce  
still more of this Mucus, now whatever  
dissolves this generally expells Worms,  
and for that purpose I know nothing  
better than the Bitter Plants, I have there-  
fore ordered Rue, Wormwood, Semen San-  
tonij &c and a Purgative ————— There



There are many ways of expelling these Worms. — Some Medicines do it, by acting Mechanically, and others by being Nauseous to them; hence Bitters are much esteemed.

The Pulv. Stanni which produces its Effects Mechanically, is not dissolved in the *Primo Vio*, for from Chemistry we learn, that this Metal cannot be dissolved but with very strong Acids; which by no means could subsist in the Guts, it seems to act in the same way as powder of Caroline and Hartshorn roughly powdered by rubbing with its sharp Points against and killing them.

Another Intention, *Viz.* of Strengthening the Guts is answered by the Bitters for these who have weak Intestines are more Subject to Worms than strong People, who without doubt take in the Ova of these Insects, but by the strong Peristaltic Motion of their Guts expel them before they

they are turned into Animals, and hence 315.  
Children are more Subject to them than  
Adults — Bitters Strengthen and in-  
crease the Peristaltic motion of the Guts.

She has not as yet had her Menses,  
but she has indeed had all the symptoms  
of them.

One may perceive by observing her Eyes  
and Gums that her Blood is grown thicker  
her Cough is gone, her Appetite is better,  
but for eight days past, since the use of  
Tar Water, she passes bloody Urine. I  
have seen this Medicine act as a Diuretic  
but cannot imagine it so Acid or heating  
as to erode the Vessels; She never had the  
Gravel, and the pain in her Back may  
as well be in the Uterus as Kidneys.

I was inclined to stop this Evacuation  
but did not chuse to do it by strong Astin-  
gents, but rather by the Lime water and  
Cortex —

She



She must get gentle Emenagogues  
for her Lungs are too weak to bear heat-  
ing Remedies

## Inflammation of the Bladder

Margaret Simson complains  
of a Scalding of Urine, she passes it by  
drops with much pain, and is uncapa-  
ble of retaining it above two or three  
Minutes.

She had an Inflammation of the  
Bladder, in which, part of the Villous  
Coat was separated and hanging Pen-  
dulous out of the External Orifice of  
the Urethra, being pulled away by a  
Surgeon; the Scalding of Urine is here-  
upon increased, for as the Villous Coat  
separates a Mucus which defends the  
Fibres

Fibres of the Bladder from the Acrimony, 317.  
of the Urine, upon the removal of this, it  
is no wonder that such excessive heat &  
pain in making Urine should follow, and  
from the great Irritation and constant  
desire to pass it, we see the same thing  
happens in Dysenteries, and Inflam-  
mations of the Guts, in which the Villous  
Coat is destroyed, and gripes are occa-  
sioned with pain, but in time the Guts  
are rendered more <sup>ins</sup>ensible and the  
pain Vanishes.

The chief Indications of cure here  
are to make the Urine soft and mild  
and the Muscular fibres of the Bladder  
quite insensible. With this view I gave  
her an Emollient Decoction of Althaea,  
Gum Arabic, which made her Urine so  
mild that she could retain it consider-  
ably longer than before. I likewise  
gave



318. gave her afterwards Lime water to make the Coats of the Bladder more insensible and to strengthen the Fibres. She was at this time with Child, and continued better till she was Delivered.

Afterwards some pain Excoriation & returned, and she now passes a quantity of Small Sand, which contributed to increase the pain, for when the Mucus is gone, the hard little grains are applied to the Coats of the Bladder and in her Case, as there was a defect in the Villous Coat, they were applied to the Muscular, which would Stimulate it to more frequent Contractions.

After delivery when there is a great flow to the Uterus it is no uncommon Symptom, that the Patient should not pass Urine for 24 hours (and

and frequently requires the Assist- 319.  
ance of the Catheter, especially if the  
Lochia do not flow from the Uterus,  
whence will arise a degree of Inflam-  
mation of the Uterus and Vagina, &  
by being communicated to the Orifices of the  
Uethra may occasion these Symptoms.

She has been very much relieved by  
the Decoction of Mals. Sem. Lin. & Arabis  
which may have had this good effect, by  
blunting the sharp Spicula of the Urine,  
and making an Artificial Mucus in  
the Bladder—

As she is now relieved of her Scald-  
ing, I shall now prescribe the Aqua  
Calis to render the Muscular fibres  
less sensible, and prevent the Generation  
of Sand, for which Lime water is the  
best Remedy I am acquainted with, and  
the Lithontriptic quality of y<sup>e</sup>. Soap depends  
entirely



320.

entirely on the Lime it contains, and is by no means owing to the Alkali, or any other of its Component parts.

The Aqua Calis will dissolve a Stone out of the Body, when mixed with Urine, for by means of it the Sand will be suspended and not suffered to subside.

It is probable her Symptoms, as she wants the Villous Coat, may recur upon any new Inflammation of the parts

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*Phthisis &c*

Phtthisis and Sinous Ulcers in the 321.  
Thigh.

William Whitely has been in the Infirmary these 10 Months, — He was a stout healthy young fellow bred to the Sea but had the misfortune to be Shipwrecked, and suffered a great deal from Cold, inso-much that he was seized with a numbness of his right Thigh, which might rather be called a Paralytic affection or Indisposition of the part than a Palsy, as he had a sense of feeling, frequently complaining of pain.

Many things were used to restore the use of his Limbs, and in the Month of May was seized with a very extraordinary and uncommon symptom, he grew feverish, & a great many dark Spots and red appeared on every part of his skin, and he passed thin red Blood by all the Excretories of the Body, as by the Mouth, Lungs, Stool, Urine & nay even from



322. from the very Issues he then had.

This I thought might have proceeded from a dissolution of the Blood, as it was thin and did not Coagulate, and that it was Acid we have no room to doubt, as he long continued the use of Acid Attenuating Med. — From what other Causes I am ignorant, for the Remedies he used Stimulate the Solids and dissolve the Fluids to such a degree that the red blood might easily be pushed into the lateral Vessels, as the Momentum was so much increased by the Fever, it is not surprising he should pass Blood by Anastomoses, for those Vessels which before only transmitted the Serum, now transmit the red Blood.

After this he turned Aectic, had a dry Cough and Nocturnal Sweats. This being the Idea I had formed of the State of his Blood, I prescribed  
such

such things as I thought would thicken 323.  
it, and blunt its Acrimony, such as mild  
Viscid Balsams, with proper Diet, by  
this method he grew better, got a more  
healthy look, his Pulse, which before  
was quick, recovered its natural State,  
his Sweats went off, and the other Symp-  
toms vanished, and as he was able to walk  
with the help of Crutches, he was then  
dismissed.

In Summer last a Tumour arose  
in his Thigh, which turned to an Abscess  
which was opened.

At present there are a great many  
Sinuses among the Muscles of the Thigh  
whereby he is so much Emaciated, that  
he has the exact Facies Hippocratica,  
Nocturnal Sweats, had a Colligative  
Diarrhoea, and at present he is grown  
Hectic.

The Prognosis is very unfavourable  
in all probability he will die, and he  
is



324. is much obliged to a strong Constitution otherwise he would never have born it so long.

The Seal of the Ulcer is one reason why I form this Prognostic; Surgeons know that Sinous Ulcers in the Thigh are very hard to cure, because of the large Muscles, between which the Matter will easily insinuate itself, and as the Membrana Adiposa is the Seal of Suppuration, which covers the whole Body, and is also continued between the Interstices of the Muscles, a Suppuration may happen in all parts of the Cellular Membrane, and from the Communication of all its parts, the Pus will find its way from one place to another, and by dissolving the Cells of the Membrane will form these Cavities, which Surgeons call Sinuses, and in a part where the Muscles are so large and numerous as in the Thigh, it is a very difficult matter  
to

to cure a Sinus: And it is the nature  
 of Pus to grow Acrimonious by Stagnat-  
 ing, and which when first prepared is  
 soft and mild and lubricating, and is the  
 Balsam of nature, which she makes use  
 of to cure Wounds, Ulcers &c As it keeps  
 these Vessels flexible and soft which are  
 to be extended for the Generation of new  
 Flesh; But if this Pus Stagnates for any  
 time by the heat of the parts, it grows  
 thinner and consequently Acid, for w<sup>ch</sup>  
 reason Surgeons condemn thin Pus, and  
 distinguish it by the name of Sanies or  
 Ichor. &

When an Abscess has not been opened  
 the Pus may by a long time without pu-  
 trifying, because the Air is excluded from  
 it, which as soon as it is admitted pro-  
 motes the Putrefaction of it. After the  
 Air has been admitted, the Pus, which  
 before



326. before was quite mild, and without smell becomes fetid in two or three days time.

The Femur probably is Carious, which will still make the matter more Acid and fetid, and for these Reasons it will be extremely difficult to deterge the Ulcer. Large Sinuses have a very bad effect upon the Blood, as the Matter from them is absorbed by the Veins.

The Suppurating Surfaces of the Wound may be considered as the Villous Coat of the Guts, made of the Orifices of the Vessels and Arteries thro' which a Liquor is poured out, which is formed into Pus, and absorbed by the Veins, so as to be again received into the Mass of Blood.

The consequence then of Pus being taken into the Blood is, to dissolve it, and by means of the dissolution a greater quantity of it will be carried off by the lateral

lateral Vessels; and were it not composed 327.  
of larger red Globules, it would have nothing  
to hinder its course this way, and we evi-  
dently see, that whenever it comes to be  
in a dissolved state by an Absorption of  
Acrid matter it passes off as it now is in a  
Serous state, by all the Excretories, as we  
see happens in Phthisical Patients, when  
there has been a considerable quantity of it  
mixed with the Blood; the Consequences where-  
of are Colligative Sweats & Diarrhoeas,  
by which Physicians mean such as proceed  
from a dissolution of the Blood by puru-  
lent matter; The body in this case is not  
only emaciated, but incapable of Nutrition,  
in order to which Nutrition the Liquors re-  
quire to be mild smooth and Viscid like the  
white of an Egg, or Milk, which we see ve-  
rified in the formation of the Chick from it  
in the space of twenty days, and all Ani-  
mals of the Viviparous kind grow strong  
by



320. by Milk alone, but any thing Acrimous, rather frets and wears away the parts than nourishes them, and therefore the Body in such Circumstances must of necessity be Emaciated.

He has used the Pilul. Scillit. for his Cough, but then he had no Diarrhea. Since it came on I ordered him to let them alone as they might help to increase the Flux, for there is no way of curing this disease but by correcting the Acrimony of the blood, and by giving it a proper Consistence which will hinder it from escaping by the Emunctories.

Balsams of the mild kind answer this Intention best, such as Milk &c prescribed by Sydenham.

Another Circumstance is, that as the blood is dissolved, so the Solids are relaxed, nor can we remove the former and strengthen the latter; but by filling the Body with  
good

good Fluids, and as the Viscera are so. 329.  
weak they will scarcely turn the food into  
good Chyle; for which reason Milk is gene-  
rally ordered, as it is a kind of Chyle pre-  
pared by other Animals, and so requires  
but small force to forward in its pas-  
sage, like those thro' which it has already  
passed.

The Stomach and Guts are also to be  
strengthened by proper Exercise, which  
being intermitted by those who have  
strong Stomachs, will bring a weakness  
on this Viscus, for which reason jolting  
in a Coach or riding on Horseback is  
very useful, and as it shakes all the Vis-  
cera, will remove obstructions in the  
Primo Vici and open the Lacteals, but  
as such Exercise cannot be had in this  
house, we may substitute in its place  
an Artificial one, Viz. the use of a Swing.  
For his Colliquative Diarrhoea I have  
ordered



330. ordered gentle Purgatives made of a  
Decoction of white Poppy heads, which  
is not so heating as Opium, nor does it  
so much stop Expectoration. I have  
also ordered a Farinaceous Diet, and  
Rice I take to be very good, for it is least  
of all inclined to pass thro' the Guts of  
all Farinaceous Substances.

James Macfarlane & Walker  
are much in the same way with Isthriz,  
but their Circumstances are not quite so  
deplorable. Both of them were Phthisical  
and had Ulcers and a Diarrhea before  
the Amputation, and I expect their Dia-  
rrhea will continue till their Stump Con-  
tract; for when there is a large quantity  
of Pus formed and consequently a pro-  
portional quantity absorbed by the Veins  
but as the Surface Contracts the reverse  
will

will happen; and there will be a less  
Absorption of purulent matter. I have  
ordered that they should be dressed every  
day, by which means the matter will be  
in less quantity and less Acrid than it  
would have been by remaining undressed  
for two days.

I gave Whitric the Astringent Decoct.  
to moderate the Diarrhoea, tho' there is no occasi-  
on to stop it entirely, for as there is acrid mat-  
ter, it is proper to be discharged, and as well  
by the Guts as any other way.

The Pulv. Crem. Cerat. which I have order-  
ed for these patients has succeeded well,  
especially with Macfarlane, who before  
he used it was very much Emaciated.

In a Phthisis Pulmonalis a Colliqua-  
tive Diarrhoea is one of the last Symp-  
toms, and there are many Contraindications  
against the use of Astringents here, as  
they



332. they impede and hinder the Expectorant  
of Pus, which abounds in the Lungs in so  
large quantities and by this means tend  
to Suffocate the Patient.

Now as their Effects seem to be as evident  
in the Lungs as Guts, Physicians have  
endeavored to discover Remedies, which  
act only upon the Intestines without  
affecting the Lungs, and find nothing can  
answer this end so well as the Testaceous  
powders, such as the Pulv. Crem. Cerat. Pow-  
der of Oyster Shells with wax, for these  
assist without hindering Expectoration  
to stop the Disorder, and as they do not  
enter the Lacteals their Action is entirely  
confined to the Primæ Viæ.

James Macfarlane by the use of  
these powders three times a day had his  
Diarrhoea stopt, and began to recover  
his Strength, Health and Appetite daily  
His Blood, which before was in a quite  
dissolved

dissolved State, is now of a better Con- 333.  
sistence, and more in quantity, and he is  
plethoric, for last week he spilted up blood.

This Plethora in him may have its rise  
from two Causes.

1.<sup>st</sup> From his being greatly emaciated  
and his Vessels being greatly emptied  
which now are distended with more blood  
than is necessary for the support of health.

2.<sup>nd</sup> From the Amputation of his Leg,  
for people after this operation are sub-  
ject to such Hemorrhages, for as the same  
Chylopoetic Organs, and the same Appe-  
tite continues, the blood must become re-  
dundant, and by reason of the loss of the  
Limb, must circulate thro' less space  
and wherever the Vessels are weakest,  
they will most readily give way, as it has  
happened in his Lungs.

I



334. I ordered him to be Bled, and to prevent his Hemoptoe for the future, I ordered a thin spare Diet and Exercise, which if he neglects, he may probably be always subject to Hemoptoes.

## Hemiplegia.

Anne Wilson a labouring woman for three years past has had an Obstruction of her Menses, with no uncommon Symptoms—

Last Harvest when warm at work, she took a large Draught of an Acid Liquor made from Oatmeal and water vulgarly called Sowens—

Before she took the Draught, her Menses which did not appear for three years before—

before by the Exercise, heat, and rarefaction 335.  
of her Blood returned, but upon drinking  
this Liquor they suddenly stopt.

Soon after this she was seized with a pain  
in her back, which might be owing to the Ori-  
fices of the Uterine Vessels, being so Constri-  
cted with cold as to hinder the Blood from pas-  
sing thro' them, and thus their distension  
might cause pain—

She was ordered by a Surgeon, who took  
this for a Rheumatism to use the cold Bath  
by which she got a Hemiplegia—

Her Menses now return at the stated Pe-  
riod, but in small quantities, for they con-  
tinue only half an hour.

She had some Hydropical Swellings  
which by the use of Hydragogue Purgs  
went off; her case is bad, and the Diet  
of the house which is of the relaxing kind  
is altogether unfit for her—

Her



Her disease arose from the Spasms brought on the Vessels, at the same time her Blood is much rarified, and pushed with great violence thro' its own as well as the Collateral Vessels, and so causing an Erosioe.

This sudden Constriction of the Vessels in these Circumstances might have produced all these Obstructions, and so thicken the Coats and Vagina of the Nerves, so as to compress the very Nerves themselves. In this way Fevers are produced.

As she is young if we can restore the Menses, and in their usual quantity she may be relieved.

The general Indications are to remove the Obstruction in the Vagina of the Nerves, and restore the Menses, both which Mercury may do, as it attenuates Viscid Obstructions and is a good Emmenagogue.

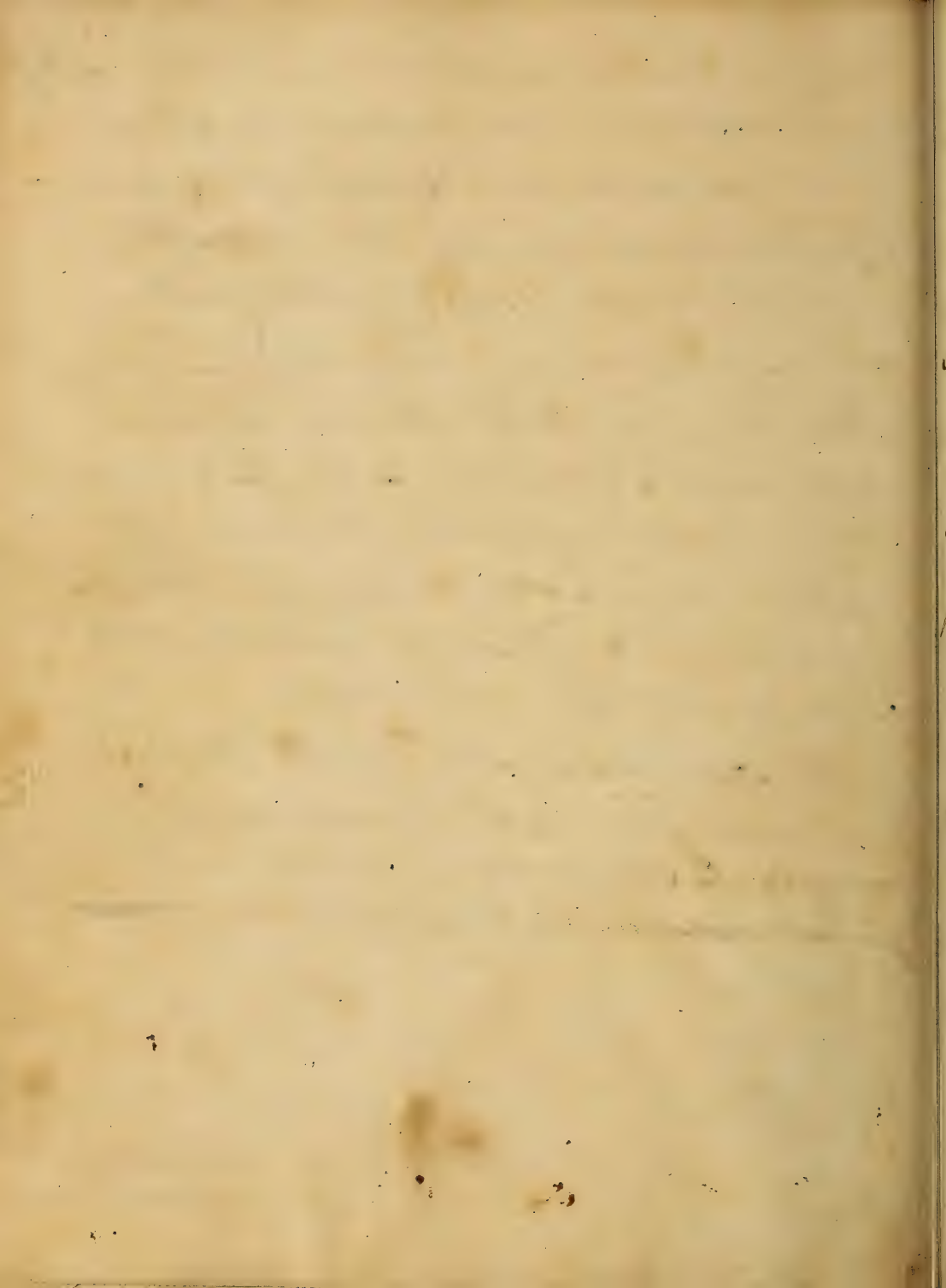
and the Woods given with it, will deter 337.  
mine the obstructing matter to the Skin,  
and I design when her Perspiration is re-  
stored to sweat her in a Box with Spt.  
of wine, as she has had her Skin cold  
ever since she contracted this Disorder  
Mercury and the Woods may be given  
both which Stimulate and may be service-  
able in restoring the warmth and heat.

Since the use of the Mercury her Menses  
have returned, and she can now move her  
Legs, and she is in a good way.

She still uses the Mercurial Pills, and  
Decoct. Lignorum to determine the Mer-  
cury to the Skin as her Disease arose  
from an obstructed Perspiration

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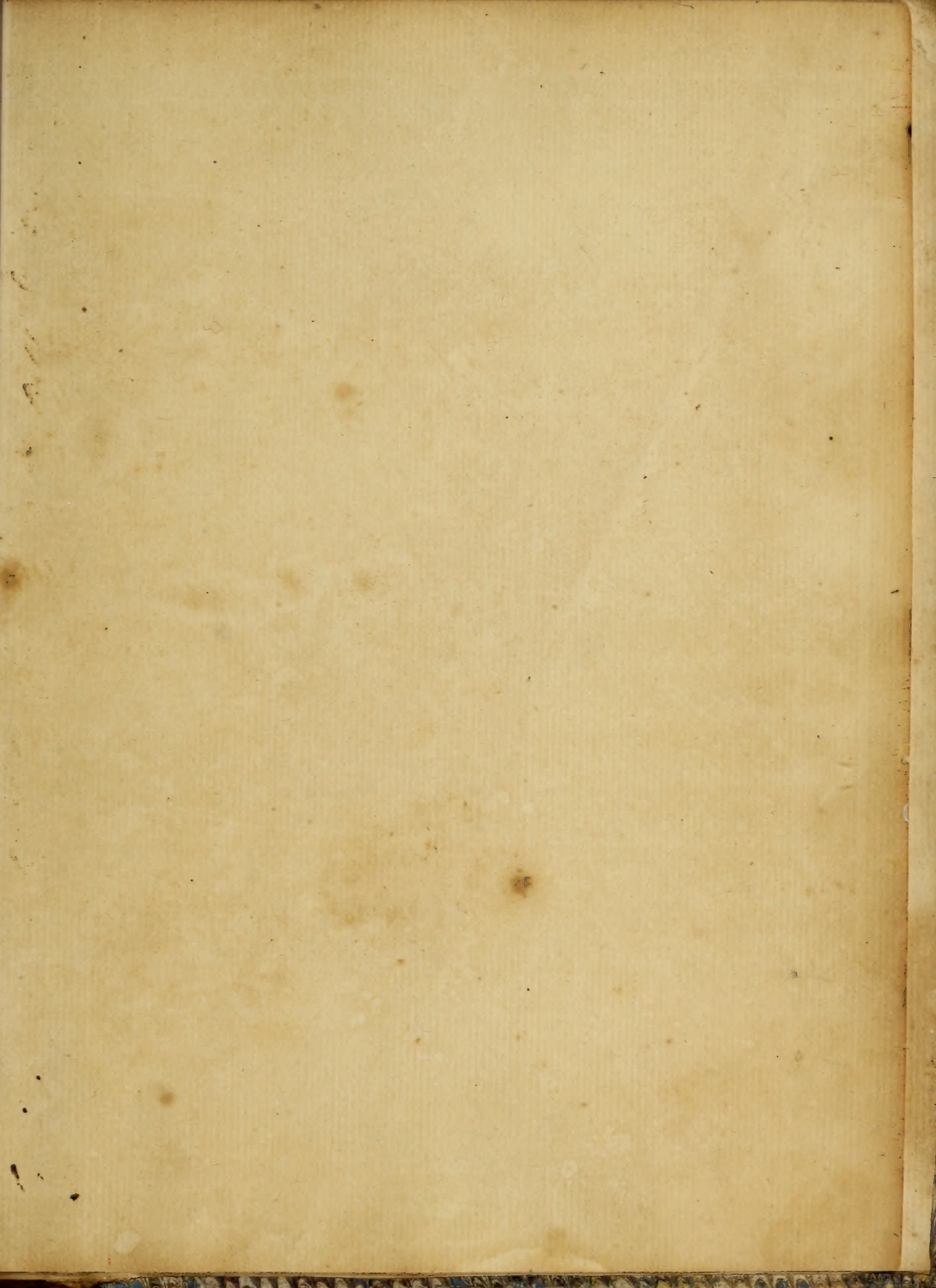
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Richmond, Va. June 1, 1862  
The Council you have  
Joseph H. Bond



The Sun



